The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3757. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Alabama, Georgia and the Tuscaloosa at the Cape of Good Hope.

Enthusiastic Reception Extended to the Confederates.

More American Vessels Captured and Destroyed.

Proceedings of Capt. Semmes' Admiralty Court.

Spicy Correspondence Between U. S. Consul Graham and Gov. Wodehouse.

We have received a copy of the Cape Town *Mail* of Aug. 15, giving full details of the operations of the *Alabama*, *Georgia* and the *Tuscaloosa* at the Cape of Good Hope, and make the following extracts. It says:

"On the 27th of July, no little excitement was caused in Cape Town on the arrival of the coasting schooner *Rover*, from Walvisch Bay, with the news that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* had actually made her appearance about twenty-five miles off Green Point. Her Captain reported that he was stopped and boarded by a boat from the steamer which asked them to who they were and whence they were from. After looking over the schooner's papers, the officer in command made inquiries as to the landing accommodation of Walvisch and Saldanha Bays, and if they had seen or knew whether there were any American ships in Table Bay. Having met with civil replies from the schooner, he apologized for her detention and left, and the steamer proceeded in a southeasterly direction.

Nothing further was heard, and it was thought by some that she had proceeded on to the eastward; but on the afternoon of Aug. 1 a public excitement was again aroused, on the arrival of the schooner *Alice*, Capt. Bevis, from Saldanha Bay, with the intelligence that the *Alabama* was lying snugly at anchor in that bay, repairing. By the same opportunity the following letter was received by his Excellency the Governor from her commander, Capt. SEMMES:

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER ALABAMA,
SALDANHA BAY, Aug. 1, 1863.

His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor, &c.

SIR: An opportunity is offered me by the coasting steamer *Alice* to communicate with the Cape, of which I promptly avail myself.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I arrived in this bay on Wednesday morning last, for the purpose of effecting some necessary repairs. As soon as these repairs can be completed I will proceed to sea; and in the meantime your Excellency may rest assured that I will pay the strictest attention to the neutrality of your Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
R. SEMMES, Captain C. S. Navy.

This letter was soon made public, and a copy of it immediately sent by telegraph, to Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, at Simonds Bay. Tuesday passed by, but the *Alabama* had not made her appearance yet.

About noon on the following day (Wednesday) an American bark was signalized as standing into Table Bay from the southwest. Almost immediately after, a bark-rigged steamer was made down as standing in from the northwest. The sloop of the Exchange and the space round the signalman's office behind the Custom-house, and all other places from which the signals could be made out, were soon crowded; and when the name of the steamer was made down the excitement passed all bounds. The news spread through Cape Town like wild-fire—"The *Alabama* is outside the Bay in chase of an American bark!"

The *Mail* then goes into as detailed a description of the chase of the *Sea Bride*, and of her subsequent surrender, as if the affair had been a grand naval battle between the English and French navies. Having completed the capture, the *Alabama* steamed into Table Bay, where she was received with the greatest possible demonstrations of curiosity and enthusiasm. The editor of the *Mail* went with the crowd and paid his respects to Capt. SEMMES. He thus describes what he saw:

"The Captain's cabin is in the very stern of the ship, and in shape just a half moon. It is very small, and plainly furnished. A horse-hair sofa runs round the little horse-shoe table in the centre. There is only room besides for two or three chairs, and a little sideboard or buffet opening into the steward's pantry as well as the cabin. On the ledge, or shelf running round the back of the sofa, are ranged between fifty and sixty chronometers, taken out of the different ships captured and destroyed by the *Alabama*. Her Captain's charts and those taken from her prizes are stowed away in great profusion behind the chronometers, against the bulk-heads and cross-beams, or litter the floor, sofa, table, and chairs. A colored engraving of the *Alabama*, and small photographic portraits of DAVIS, LEE, and two or three other Confederate celebrities, hang against the panels. A door at one side opens into the Captain's sleeping apartment, in which, beside the narrow berth with drawers beneath, there is barely room for a strong box, chair, and wash-stand. On the opposite side a door opens into a similar little cabin occupied by the Captain's Secretary. 'Take a seat if you can find one,' said the Captain, good-humoredly apologizing for the scanty accommodation. 'ours is a working, fighting ship, and we have not much room to spare for ease or pleasure.' At first sight Capt. SEMMES does not come up to the idea which every one involuntarily forms of any celebrated character. He has nothing of the pirate about him—little even of the ordinary sea-captain. He is rather below the middle stature, with a spare bony frame. His face is care-worn and sunburnt, the features striking—a broad brow with iron-gray locks straggling over it, gray eyes, now mild and dreamy, then flashing with fire as he warms in conversation, prominent nose, thin, compressed lips and well-developed chin. He is close-shaved, with the exception of a gray moustache, twisted, à la Napoleon, above the corners of his mouth. He was dressed in an old stained gray uniform, the sur[illegible] with battered shoulder-straps and faded gold trimmings, buttoned close up to the throat. In look, manners and dress he had more of the military than the naval officer about him. He is 56 years of age, but looks somewhat older.

Of the conversation which he had with the Captain, the editor of the *Mail* says:

"He said he felt convinced, and was gratified to know that the feeling of the great majority of the people in England was strongly in favor of the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern States; and, though he did not blame, he could not conceive why the Government did not, by simply acknowledging that independence, and without any more active interference, hasten the termination of the war. He believed that Earl RUSSELL was too sympathetic or concessive to the North; while Lord PALMERSTON was much cold and shrewd politician, that, if he had any sympathies or feelings, he never would show them, even if his life depended upon it. But he was convinced that the Confederates would very speedily force that acknowledgment from the British Government, in spite of the rest of white-chokered negrophilists, who believe that we Southerners are a set of boobies and slave-drivers, pirates and cut-throats. He indignantly repelled the charge that they were rebels—the States were sovereign powers, entirely unconnected for certain special purposes; they could secede from the Republic at any time they found that the contract which had been entered into had been broken. The Northern States had broken faith with them, and thus dissolved the Union; it was not their act. He even carried this doctrine of State sovereignty so far as to admit that any one of the Southern States had the right at any time, during or after the war, to secede from the recently-formed Confederacy if it was dissatisfied with the terms of union."

The officers of the *Alabama* are: Lieut. J. McIntosh Kell, who was at this post in 1856, in the U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*; Lieuts. Armstrong, Wilson and Sinclair; Surgeon and Paymaster Galt; Master J. S. Bullock; Lieut. Howell, Marines, (brother-in-law of President Davis;) Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn; Chief Engineer Freeman; Assistant Engineers Brooks, Otis, Fundt; Midshipmen E. A. Maffit (son of the commander of the *Florida*) and E. M. Anderson; Masters' Assistants Fulham and Evans; Boatswain McCuskie; Gunner Cuddy; Carpenter Robinson; Alcott, Sailmaker; and Capt. Semmes' Secretary, Mr. Smith.

The most of the crew are regular British tars. Many of them have served in the English Navy. They are not only trained to the guns, but are drilled as marines. They are all most formidably armed with rifles, revolvers and cutlasses, and are very expert in the use of all these weapons. They say that the Yankees are no other than pirates, and that the armament now on the *Alabama* does not differ much from their own, but if that attempt to lay alongside and board her, none of their men will reach her decks."

On Saturday, Aug. 8, the *Mail* states that the *Alabama* left Table Bay for Simon's Bay. As she left the harbor, the bark *Hafen*, from Baltimore, and the Charles Colgate, schooner, from New-London, entered. Having been informed of their danger, they steered the shore, and then around the shoals. The Marthe Wentzel, from Ayab, was seized, but was released when it was proved that she was less than a league from shore. The *Alabama* finally reached Simon's Bay, where she effected some repairs, and left again on Saturday, Aug. 15, on a cruise.

CAPT. SEMMES' PRIZE COURTS.

The *Mail* gives a detailed report of the croings of the *Alabama*, but states no new facts. It publishes "extracts from the proceedings of the Admiralty Court held on board of the *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES presiding," which are certainly curiosities in their way. The following is one of these reports:

Captors against Sidecum "Dreadnaught"—Ship and Cargo Condemned.

The vessel was captured under the North American flag, and had on board a North American register; there is therefore no question as to the ship. There has been an attempt to cover the cargo, but without success. The shippers are FRANCOIS MCDONALD & Co., of the State of New York, and Mr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, also of New York, who deposes before the British Consul, "that the goods specified in the annexed bills of lading were shipped on board the schooner Dreadnaught, for the account of subjects of Her British Majesty, and that said goods are partly and some also the property of British subjects." No British subject is named in the depositions, and therefore no person is entitled to claim under it. Therefore even admitting the goods to have been purchased on British account, the shipper has not divested himself of the property, as appears by the bill of lading. The property is consigned to the order of the shipper, which leaves it entirely under his control, and it having left the port of New-York as his property, the title cannot be changed while the property is in transitu.

As to the first point, to wit, the failure to point out some particular British owner of the property, see 2d Phillimore, 396, to the following effect: "If in a ship's papers, property on a voyage from an enemy's port be described in neutral account, that is such a general mode as to indicate no particular owner, the property is such a description as no person can say what cargo belongs to him or can entitle himself to the possession of it as his property," &c.

As to the second point, to wit, the failure on the part of the shipper to divest himself of the title as stated in the bill of lading, see 2d Phillimore, p. 410, as follows: "In ordinary shipments of goods unaffected by the foregoing principles the question of proprietory interest often turns on minute circumstances and distinctions, the general principles being that if they are shipped on account of the shipper subject to his order or control, the property is considered as remaining

THE CAPTURES.

The following is a complete list of the captures of the *Alabama*: Dekoven Starlight, Ocean Rover, Alert, Weathergauge, Altamaha, Benjamin Tucker, Courser, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Brilliant, Emily Farnum, Wave Crest, Dunquirque, Manchester, Tonawanda, Lamplighter, La Fayette, Crenshaw, Laurella, Baron de Castine, Levi Starbuck, T. B. Wales, Marina, Union, mail steamer Ariel, United States gunboat Hatteras, Golden Rule, Chastelaine, Palmetto, Golden Eagle, Olive Jane, Washington, Bethel Thayer, A. Parker, Frank[illegible], Morning Star, Kitty Pierce, Charles Hill, Norton, Louisa Hatch, Favorite, Kate Cory, Nye, Dorcas Prince, Lelah, Union Jack, S. Gildersleeve, A. Snow, Justina, Amazonian, Talisman, Conrad, A. J. Schmidt, Express, Sea Bride.

THE TUSCALOOSA AND GEORGIA.

Regarding the other rebel pirates the *Mail* has these particulars:

"The *Tuscaloosa* is another of the Confederate cruisers which has lately paid a visit to Simon's Bay, where she received some supplies, and from whence she sailed a few days ago. From information which has been supplied us by the officers of the *Alabama*, the name of the *Tuscaloosa* was a Federal merchantman, which was captured while on a voyage from Buenos Ayres to New-York with a cargo of wool. The *Alabama* had previously captured the *Talisman*, bound from New-York to China, and with an armament of four brass guns, which was transferred to the *Tuscaloosa*. Mr. LOWE, the third officer of the *Alabama*, with a crew, were put on board, and the Confederate flag was hoisted. Since then the *Tuscaloosa* has been cruising in various directions; and off the coast here she captured the *Conrad* and the *Amazonian*, bound from China to New-York, and burned the latter. The latter vessel, owing to her superior sailing qualities, made good her escape. It may be mentioned that the *Tuscaloosa* is only armed with small brass guns; but upon the forward portion of the deck is what appears to be a 120-pounder Blakeley gun. It is mounted in the same manner as those upon the *Alabama*, and when seen by a vessel attempting to escape has no doubt an ugly look; but a closer inspection would suffice to prove how perfectly harmless it is to formidable looking piece, for it is simply made of wood and painted over a beautiful black. The crew of the *Tuscaloosa* are fond of their big gun, and have christened it 'The Confederate steamer *Georgia* is now in Simon's Bay, which port she reached on Sunday afternoon. She was built by Messrs. DENNY & Co., of Greenock. Her officers joined her off Ushant Island on the 9th of April, on which day she finished getting her armament on board, hauled down the English and ran up the Confederate flag. She then put to sea."

The list of captures made by the *Georgia*, as given by the *Mail*, comprises only those which have already been reported.

The following is a list of the *Georgia's* officers: W. L. MAURY, Commander; Chapman, First Lieutenant; Evans, Second Lieutenant; Smith, Third Lieutenant; Ingraham, Fourth Lieutenant; Walker, Fifth Lieutenant; Morgan, Midshipman; Curtis, Paymaster; Wheeden, Doctor; Pearson, Chief Engineer.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL WITH GOV. WODEHOUSE.

The *Mail* publishes a long correspondence between the United States Consul at Cape Town, WALTER GRAHAM, and Gov. WODEHOUSE, relative to these proceedings. Mr. GRAHAM opens the correspondence as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4, 1863.

His Excellency Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, Governor of Cape Colony, &c., &c.

SIR: I am informed by me and which, if true, are also doubtless in receipt of, a war-steamer called the *Alabama* is now in Saldanha Bay, being painted, discharging prisoners of war, &c. The vessel in question was built in England to prey upon the commerce of the United States Government, and is intended to destroy all it can, and if I have been correctly informed, has already done so. Assuming that the British Government was sincere in executing the bonds, you have doubtless been instructed to send her home to England, where she belongs.

Apart from any oversight you have not received instructions, and you decline the responsibility of making a seizure, I would most respectfully protest against the vessel remaining in any port of the Colony another day. She has been here (as I am informed) one day, is already ready, and a week previously on the coast within three leagues of land, and has fortified all right to remain an hour longer by this breach of neutrality. Painting a ship does not come under the head of "necessary repairs," and is no proof that she is "unseaworthy;" and to allow her to visit other ports after she has set the Queen's Proclamation upon the subject of belligerent rights at defiance, would not be regarded in accordance with the spirit and purpose of that document. Yours, with most distinguished consideration and obedience,

WALTER GRAHAM, U. S. Consul.

The Governor replied through his Secretary:

COLONIAL OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1863.

Walter Graham, Esq., United States Consul, Cape Town.

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the *Alabama*.

His Excellency has no instructions, neither has he any authority to seize or detain that vessel; and he desires me to acquaint you that he has received a letter from her Commander, dated the 1st inst., informing him that he only required to take in coal and provisions to enable him to go to sea. He further announces his intention of respecting strictly the neutrality of the British Government.

The course which Capt. SEMMES have proposes to take is in the Governor's opinion, in conformity with the instructions he has himself received relative to ships of war and privateers belonging to the United States and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America visiting British ports. The reports received from Saldanha Bay induce the Governor to believe that the vessel will receive that harbor as soon as her repairs are completed; but he will immediately on receiving any intelligence to the contrary, take the necessary steps for enforcing the rules laid down by Her Majesty's Government. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. ADAMSON,
for the Colonial Secretary.

The correspondence continued, until finally the Governor states his position thus explicitly:

COLONIAL OFFICE, Aug. 7.

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, inclosing two affidavits relating to the *Sea Bride*, and to state that His Excellency is not prepared to admit that the fact of that vessel having been brought by the prize crew within one and a half miles of the Green Point Lighthouse "was a violation of the neutrality of the waters" as laid down by the Queen's Proclamation upon the subject of belligerent rights at defiance, would not be regarded in accordance with the spirit and purpose of that document. Yours, with most distinguished consideration and obedience,

WALTER GRAHAM, U. S. Consul.

The Governor replied through his Secretary:

COLONIAL OFFICE, Aug. 8, 1863.

Walter Graham, Esq., United States Consul, Cape Town.

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the *Alabama* and her prize.

His Excellency has no instructions, neither has he any authority to seize or detain that vessel; and he desires me to acquaint you that he has received a letter from her Commander, dated the 1st inst., informing him that he only required to take in coal and provisions to enable him to go to sea. He further announces his intention of respecting strictly the neutrality of the British Government.

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J. ADAMSON,
for the Colonial Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER BY THE PERSIA

MR. MASON'S WITHDRAWAL.

HIS LETTER TO EARL RUSSELL.

Explanations from the Rebel Organ.

The Alabama Recognized as a War Vessel by a Bordeaux Court.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 8½ on the morning of the 26th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 27th of September, arrived here yesterday.

The steamer *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 24th ultimo.

The *Africa* arrived at Queenstown at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult.

The English Channel fleet left Liverpool for Dublin on the 25th ult., after a stay of ten days in the Mersey. One of the vessels (the frigate *Liverpool*) remained behind for the purpose, it is rumored, of watching the suspected iron-clad rams in the Mersey.

It is stated in the city article of the Times that the two Blakely guns which were taken into Charleston on the 23d of August by the *Gibraltar* steamer, weighed about 20 tons each. The diameter of the breech is 4 feet 1 inch, and at the muzzle 3 feet 1 inch, and they will throw a 700-pound shot. They are constructed on Capt. BLAKELY'S principle, which has been found highly powerful in other guns used by the Confederates. One of these guns, it will be remembered, was burst a few days since, and it is said that BEAUREGARD has no faith in the other.

Sir E. BULWER LYTTON in the course of a speech at Hitchen, laughed at the idea of Canada being invited in the present deplorable state of America to ally herself with the Northern States.

The Federal war steamer *Vanderbilt* left St. Helena on the 20th of August. She was said to be in pursuit of the *Alabama*.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. MASON.

MR. MASON'S LETTER TO EARL RUSSELL.

The *Index*, the London organ of the Secessionists, publishes the text of the letter in which Mr. MASON announces the termination of the Confederate mission to England:

No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE,
LONDON, Sept. 21, 1863.

Right Hon. Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

MY LORD: In a dispatch from the Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, dated the 6th day of August last, and now just received, I am instructed to consider the mission which brought me to England as at an end, and I am directed to withdraw at once from this country.

The reasons for terminating this mission are set forth in an extract from the dispatch which I have the honor to communicate herewith.

The President believes that "the Government of Her Majesty has determined to decline the overtures made through you for establishing, by treaty, friendly relations between the two Governments, and entertains no intention of receiving you as the accredited Minister of this Government near the British Court. Under these circumstances, your continued residence in London is neither conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of this Government, and the President therefore requests that you consider your mission at an end, and that you withdraw with your Secretary from London."

Having made known to your Lordship on my arrival here the character and purposes of the mission *intrusted to me by my Government*, I have deemed it due to courtesy thus to make known to the Government of Her Majesty its termination, and that I shall, as directed, at once withdraw from England. I have the honor to be

Your Lordship's very obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. M. MASON.

COMMENTS OF THE REBEL ORGAN.

On this the *Index* makes the following comments (supposed to be "inspired,") setting forth several reasons *for* the withdrawal, which are not embodied in Mr. MASON'S letter:

"Mr. SLIDELL, we understand, will remain in France as Special Commissioner to that Government. Nor is it at all contemplated to terminate that mission; and yet France, equally with England, has so far refrained from entering into any international relations with the Confederate States. All England will admit that the Government of those States is in the hands of able, experienced and judicious statesmen; and we are sufficiently conversant with Southern circles and Southern men to know that, with other marked differences between the sections North and South, in America, there exists this—that in the South the general feeling in England has been one of good-will and respect.

There must be, then, some overruling cause for the difference thus made between France and England, in the termination of one mission and not the other. To those at all conversant with what is passing in the Southern States, this is no mystery. *Mr. Slidell has been received and uniformly treated by the Government of France with every mark of consideration and respect for the Government he represents.* There may be grave reasons regarding policy or public law why France, like England, may not deem it incumbent as yet to recognize those States as an independent political Power; but *their representative has been freely admitted to every form of intercourse with the Government of France*, to personal and unofficial with the Emperor whenever *he has asked for them*, with immediate access to all or any of the Ministry at first request. This would indeed seem but an ordinary courtesy to a gentleman in his position; the refusal of it would be more than a discourtesy—*it would be an actual indignity to those whose representative he is.*

In England Mr. MASON has been paid by the Government in the very opposite position. His correspondence with the Foreign Office laid before the Congress at Richmond, we know from the Southern Press, *produced a feeling of deep and universal indignation.* It showed that with the exception of a single and formal interview with Earl RUSSELL on his arrival, appointed as his residence, and not at the Foreign Office, he had been admitted to no intercourse whatever.

It showed further that to all outward or other manifestation the presence of a Confederate Commissioner in London was no further recognized than by brief replies to such communications as he was from time to time instructed to make to the Minister of this Government.

Whilst we sincerely regret, therefore, the necessity which has imposed on President DAVIS the duty of terminating the Confederate Commission to England, we are bound to admit that his forbearance has been tested to the utmost.

Earl RUSSELL has now succeeded in establishing absolute non-intercourse with the Confederate States—those States where our commerce has found sources of incalculable wealth and profitable employment for countless millions of our capital, with like profitable employment for hundreds of thousands of the people of England. We say absolute non-intercourse, because we know, through the Press, that of the three British Consuls who remained in the Southern States, exercising their functions by permission of the Government there, Mr. BUNCH, at Charleston, and Mr. MCGEE, at Mobile, were recalled by this Government; and Mr. MOORE, at Richmond, was dismissed by the Confederate Government for confumacy.

It remains to be known hereafter what advantages France may derive from a course of policy more consistent with her own self-respect and with national decorum.

The London Globe ridicules this kind of argument, and says there is no courtesy or discourtesy in the matter—it is all policy. For reasons which he alone knows, the Emperor of the French confers with Mr. SLIDELL; for reasons which we all know, Earl RUSSELL has not conferred with Mr. MASON.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *Patrie*, of Sept. 28, asserts that the reason for Mr. MASON'S leaving London is the difficulty raised by Earl RUSSELL upon the subject of the ships building in English ports for the Confederates.

The *Opinion Nationale*, noticing Mr. MASON'S withdrawal from London to Paris, says: "This step indicates a drawing nearer together of England and the United States. We hope it does not presage any new attempt in favor of the recognition of the Confederate States by France."

THE GALWAY LINE.

From the European Times.

The *Hibernia*, in her first trip, has not realized the hopes of the friends of the Galway line. On her outward voyage she succeeded in reaching her destination within a few hours of the contract time. But on her return she was twenty hours late, and has incurred the heavy penalties prescribed in the contract, her owners having been all anticipated by the *Persia*, which started at the same time and won the race. The passengers were seventy in number, of which thirty were "stowaways," who had gone out from Galway in the *Adriatic* on the 1st instant. They were landed at St. John's, N. F., on the 9th, and detained there till the 11th, when they were put on board the *Hibernia*, and brought back to their native land, having been cut of pocket at the expense of the Company "there and back." Another steamer expected between the *Scotia*, of the Cunard line, which is to leave on the 22d instant, and the *Adriatic*, which is to leave on the 23d. It is important for the Galway line to establish a *prestige* for fast sailing; for if we do not receive letters and newspapers earlier by starting from the nearest port to America the object for which the subsidy was granted will not be realized.

FRANCE.

The *Nation* gives a report that Baron GROS was to be replaced in the London Mission, but no successor is named.

Prince NAPOLEON was about to leave for London, and he was said to be intrusted with a mission relative to Poland.

The Bourse on the 25th was flat. Rentes closed at 67.45.

THE ALABAMA.

HER RECOGNITION AS A SHIP-OF-WAR—DECISION OF THE BORDEAUX TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE—THE PLAINTIFFS NON-SUITED AND CAST IN THE COSTS.

From the *Opinion Nationale*, of the 25th ult., we translate the following highly important official decision:

"In the eyes of France, the Northern States and the Southern States of the American Union are *belligerents*, that is to say, two nations in a state of war.

The Union, not having accepted the declaration of the Congress of Paris abolishing privateering, has a right to issue letters-of-marque.

The vessel *Alabama*, carrying the flag of the Southern States, cannot be regarded as a *pirate*, but merely as a *privateer*, since she respects neutrals and makes use of force against none but the enemies of the Confederates.

Hence, the burning at sea of a ship and of the merchandise it contains, constitutes an act of warfare for which the insurers are not responsible, without a special agreement.

Upon the above premises, the judgement is thus rendered:

Whereas, By the policy of the 10th of January last, Delmas & Lafont insured the *Olive Jane*, of Boston, New-York, on board of the packet ship *Olive Jane*, Capt. HALLOCK, and whereas this insurance covered the ordinary risks of navigation, without embracing the risks of, &c., &c., &c.;

Whereas, In the course of her voyage from Bordeaux to New-York, the *Olive Jane* having been met by the steamer *Alabama*, carrying the flag of the Confederate States of the South, was boarded, and the ship and cargo were burned, and the object of this event was the total loss of the merchandise laden on board by DELMAS & LAFONT, who considered themselves entitled to claim its value from the indemnity Insurance Company in accordance with Article I of the policy of insurance guaranteeing them from capture and molestation by pirates or else from the insurers of the steamer;

Whereas, The most interesting question of the suit lies in the interpretation to be given to the fact in itself, and, however it may be characterized, it will be easy to decide whether the insurer is bound toward DELMAS & LAFONT, or whether the loss encountered is outside of the risks accepted by the former;

Whereas, The fratricidal war between the States of the Union is a notorious fact, and one quite anterior to the signing of the policy of insurance of the 10th of January;

And whereas, The *Moniteur* of the 13th of June, 1861, inserted in its columns a declaration by the Emperor of the French which highly interests neutrals in examining the struggle with a distinctive character, it marked out the conduct to be observed in respect to the States of the American Union, and qualified the States both of the North and of the South as belligerents, thus implicitly recognizing the rights of each party to make war, after having long been faithful to the same principle and having respected the minute relations that governed them;

Whereas, This declaration of the French Government caused the nation how to treat the claims and pretensions, on both sides, of a people who, having ceased to agree at home, sought, in the employment of force, a solution which victory and time may sanction;

Whereas, The commercial world, on its part, intensely preoccupied with the gravity of the struggle, did not mistake its consequences, and, in its prudence, saw danger where it descried war;

Whereas, It was in the midst of these well-known circumstances that DELMAS & LAFONT did not see fit to guarantee their interests by an insurance against the risks that might be created at sea by the sudden appearance of an American vessel, carrying a flag different from the one they covered their merchandise with;

Whereas, This case having occurred, it remains to be seen whether the *Alabama* is to be considered as being merely a pirate, and whether, consequently, the depredations committed by her could come under the category of Risks insured by the Indemnity Company;

Whereas, Piracy is distinguished by the manner in which it proceeds;

Whereas, The pirate is a skimmer of the seas, a corsair by profession, attacking indiscriminately all it comes across;

Whereas, It must be admitted that such is not the conduct of the Captain of the *Alabama*, since he destroyed the property of those only against whom he is at war, and respects neutrals;

Whereas, The abolishment of privateering and letters-of-marque was proclaimed in the Declaration of Paris of the 30th of March, 1861, and, in that point of view especially, the existence of privateers can neither be admitted nor recognized any longer; and,

Whereas, The States of the Union remained aloof from that Convention and had made up their minds to retain the fullness of all their rights by disposing of all the customary means to fight and destroy their enemy;

Whereas, By a peculiar chance, the first case of this power occurring at the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris, is made by them against each other, thus exhibiting an example of human weakness and of the blindness of the passions; and

Whereas, To nations who have thus willed it, should be left the care of making war as they understand it, even if they sometimes abuse it;

Whereas, If the Indemnity Company does not prove that the *Alabama* was provided with letters-of-marque it must be deemed that such proof is hard to make, since the Minister of Foreign Affairs, when consulted by the party insured, DELMAS & LAFONT, even on his side, replied in that respect in a satisfactory manner; but

Whereas, It remains a fact in the case that the commander of the *Alabama* armed for war, carried the flag of the Southern Confederacy;

Whereas, Also, that the ship was owned by the Confederacy;

Whereas, All her acts are directed against the enemies of the Confederacy, making war solely for the benefit of the flag she carries;

Whereas, It is her conduct that marks her out in the absence of a commissioner, which she was not bound to exhibit to her enemies, which may exist or not exist—a matter of more or less indifference, in view of the character of her deeds against the enemies of the Confederacy;

Whereas, The distinction thus established enables us to recognize that the *Alabama* cannot be considered as a pirate in the meaning of Article I of the Policy of Insurance;

Whereas, In so far as the reproach of barratry laid to Capt. HALLOCK is concerned, the fact of his having communicated at sea with an American vessel belonging to the Northern States cannot be considered as constituting a grave fault, the existence of which can only be established by serious and such communications as can be produced;

Whereas, Moreover, nothing proves that to this cause solely if to be attributed the meeting with the *Alabama*;

Whereas, On his departure from Bordeaux, it was not required of Capt. HALLOCK to forewarn the shippers against a state of things already notorious and as well known to them as to him, it being rather the place of DELMAS and LAFONT to foresee the eventualities of every description which the war in the United States placed in their way;

Whereas, The exhibition of papers was forced, and Capt. HALLOCK, in making a declaration, confined to the truth, might have hoped that he would be believed on his word; and whereas the falsehood in such a case compromised only his individual self, but, in no wise, changed the facts and the real situation of things;

Therefore, the tribunal declares DELMAS and LAFONT non-suited, releases the Indemnity Company from the charges filed against it, and fixes the costs against the plaintiffs.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh was to quit Russia for Paris on the 28th ultimo, on leave of absence.

Rumors were also current that the Russian Ambassador to France was about to proceed to St. Petersburgh on leave of absence.

The Parlejournal, *La Nation*, says: "Several journals have announced that, on account of the insertion of

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Some Words Concerning Her and Her Appearance in Boston Saturday Evening, Sept. 26.

QUINCY, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1863.

Several years ago, I was a stranger in New-York, recently arrived from England. I was unknown, and, like every unknown man in his early experience of a great city, I was lonely, languid and despondent. I was not sick, with an ailment which amounted to mental illness. I could not think, write or read. It would seem natural that a person in such a state of mind would seek relief in public amusements—as in the theatre, in the concert-room, or in any reputable place where "a mind diseased" may, at least for the hour, lose the sense of its infirmity. The idea is natural, and yet it is a mistake. The sick, in certain kinds of illness, do not always know their need of medicine, or, at least, they do not always know the sort of medicine which is best for their disease; indeed, they often shrink most from the remedy that would be most effectual—as, the apoplectic from abstemiousness, the intemperate from cold water, the indolent from exercise or work, the wasteful from thrift, the prodigal and extravagant from economy, the dreamy and the sentimental from the practical duties and the real interests of life. My mental state was a morbid one; and so, instead of seeking a cure, I rather nourished the morbidness. To amusements I had an actual antipathy. My nearest approach to diversion was to wander about Broadway, and the adjacent streets. With this exception I went but little abroad, but almost imprisoned myself in my cat-cage of a room, avoiding even the society of my hosts or my fellow-boarders. In one of my evening rambles I was passing the Park Theatre, and I was moved to go in. There was little I confess in outward appearances that was cheering or exciting. The scenery was poor, tawdry and inappropriate; the lights were dim, and the audience was not large. The play was "Othello," and, on the whole, the performance was spiritless. In the part of *Emelia*, I saw a large-sized, dark-complexioned young woman, not of handsome, but of impressive presence. The effect of her denunciation of the Moor after the murder of *Desdemona* was electric. The few lines of high passion which the part contains, by the power with which the actress delivered them, made the part, insignificant though it is, the leading one on that occasion. By looking at the bill I found that the name of this actress was CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. She was rapturously applauded, and this was the only hearty applause that was given during the evening. I knew that there was no ordinary artist in this then comparatively unknown young woman. I saw her next in *Lady Macbeth*, and my conviction was only the more confirmed by this terrible test of any genius. I went back to my cat-cage of room filled with admiration, resolved to see this powerful actress as often as I should have opportunity. I then foresaw her fame, and thus her justified my prophecy. I saw her frequently afterward—when she played with MR. MACREADY—and even with this great and cultivated artist she held her own. She had not had his experience, but she had genius, and as he was a cultivated man, she was a cultivated woman. There were times when she more than rivaled him; when, in truth, she made him play second. I observed this in New-York, and a critic in the *Times* bore witness to it in London. I have seen her throw such energy, physical and mental, into her performance, as to weaken for the time the impression of MACREADY'S magnificent acting. She profited, no doubt, by his admirable ability and veteran experience; but she nevertheless always preserved her own independence and thorough individuality. Sometimes the intensity with which her acting affected me, also vexed me. The "Stranger," and "Fazio," are both plays that I would never see for their own sakes—but I have been so moved by Miss CUSHMAN'S *Mrs. Haller* and *Bianca*, that I have gone home ill from the effect of the acting. I was intellectually ashamed of myself to be so prostrated by compositions of such spasmodic melodrama, and such maudlin sentimentalism. But the artist created the tragedy in her own person, and that which was frigid in the book became pathetic in the woman. The same was the case with Mrs. SIDDONS; some of her most overpowering acting was in very inferior plays.

I saw CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN act in Boston, for her benefit, a short time before her first departure for Europe. The audience was not generously large; indeed, I might say, it was ungenerously small, and not a few in it were foreigners. This was not as it should have been. MACREADY had a succession of crowded audiences, and in private life he was welcomed, feasted and *fêted*. Miss CUSHMAN, supported him brilliantly, loyally, sympathetically, and thus contributed much to his eminent success. He acted to the last available hour, and the morning of the date which was appointed for Miss CUSHMAN'S benefit he sailed for England. There may have been inevitable reasons for this conduct, which may have justified it to Miss CUSHMAN herself, but upon her friends it left a very unpleasant impression. Miss CUSHMAN belonged to Boston by birth, kindred, education; and Boston should have bidden her godspeed in a "bumper." But we have changed all that, and Boston has often made ample amends for this casual neglect of her native artist. I could not help feeling the contrast the other evening between "NOW and THEN."

The audience was superb, and must have presented from the stage a magnificent spectacle. For what can more excite the mind with a feeling of living sublimity than a spacious and splendid theatre crowded with faces, intelligent, serious, earnest—animated by common sympathy in a generous object, and made to glow by the most exalted inspirations which were ever given to human genius. The object was to contribute to the funds of the Sanitary Commission, and that is to contribute comforts and consolations to our wounded, sick, and dying soldiers—to minister to them as best we can in their "sad varieties of pain." It was appropriate that the play should be a tragedy; for many of those gazing faces were but the "visors" to afflicted hearts, and all were sober with thoughts which the terribly real tragedy of the nation could not but suggest.

The play was "Macbeth." It was throughout well acted. The performers, in their several places and degrees, seemed to understand their work, and they did it effectively. Each seemed to have studied his or her own part accurately, in the letter and spirit of the text, and to have studied that part also in relation to the whole drama. Thus, each gave aid to that unity of effect without which a drama is but a series of unconnected scenes. The music was exquisite. Both the vocal and the orchestral portions of it were truly rendered, in the spirit of that delicious mixture of melody and harmony so characteristic of early English composers, and which, however strong or varied, never pains or perplexes hearing, but always fills the ear with sweetness. LOCK will live so long as music is loved, and so long as "Macbeth" is played upon the stage.

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR sustained the character of *Macbeth*, thoughtfully, carefully, impressively, often admirably. His delivery, occasionally in the marked passages, almost electrified—they are known to everybody. They are traditional, and to a certain degree, the actor is obliged to be traditional in them. He cannot help it; the audience requires him to be so. They will not dispense with their usual amount of stage-mannerism and stage-effect. There is a conservatism of the stage as well as of the State, and it is only a very daring radicalism that will venture to disturb the conservatism of either; in both cases, failure is rebellion, success alone justifies. Mr. PROCTOR, without venturing on any bold innovations, gave very clear evidence of scholarly meditation and of independent thought.

All are familiar with CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S *Lady Macbeth*. It made her at once famous in England, and it was felt that since Mrs. SIDDONS had revealed the character with its awful majesty and its solemn power, no more impressive *Lady Macbeth* than CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN had not appeared. Time has confirmed this judgment. The part as she played it recently, had all the fresh of her younger days, and all the depth of her maturity. It had smoothness and a sustained finish. There were some drawbacks in her early acting in this character, which have disappeared—such as a certain angularity and ungainliness in movements and gestures, and while she and the audience remained cold in the opening scenes, these faults were painfully observable, though as she kindled and lost herself in the rush of passion, all defects were forgotten in the triumphs of her power. The character, as she recently rendered it, was a complete whole. It gained in the softer elements, and lost nothing in the dark and stormy ones; while it lost nothing in the force of passion, it gained in tenderness and pathos. Miss CUSHMAN gave most affecting expression to those hidden feelings of feminine nature, which no crime or sin can utterly destroy, and which, in any supreme moment, are sure to reveal themselves. The fearful sigh, the agonized "oh! oh! oh!" of grief, madness and despair, as she uttered it, was almost the utterance of a supernatural sadness. An old gentleman once told me that when he had been an apprentice in London he stole away on a certain night to the theatre. He got in late, and just as Mrs. SIDDONS was heaving this awful sigh. Though he had not heard the rest of the tragedy, tears gushed into his eyes, and he shuddered with affright. Had a sensitive youth come into the Boston Theatre when Miss CUSHMAN gave forth this woful exclamation of a breaking heart, the effect on him, I think, would hardly have been less. But, indeed, the whole of this sleep-walking scene was at the same time affecting and appalling—moving at once to terror and to pity. Who that was present, with any sense of art or nature, can forget the exit of *Lady Macbeth*, with the words, "To bed, to bed, to bed," softening until they sank into a dying whisper—a whisper which vibrated through the stillness of the immense audience.

A passing word on the play. It is admitted to be the most stupendous tragedy in existence. In variety, in compass, in power, in passion, in sublimity, it seems to be almost above the resources of the human imagination. Yet analyze the two leading characters and you find them not only villainous, but mean—mean with the lowest and basest meanness. They are treacherous, ungrateful, stealthy, false, cunning and bloody. The woman is aggrandized by the terribleness of her nature; but the man—*Macbeth*—is wholly paltry. He is the type of many whom we read of, both in Scripture and history, who, having fierce passions, and doing the worst deeds, are ever ready with reflections and moralizing. *Macbeth* is fertile in these; he is the *Joseph Surface* of tragedy. It is another wonder of SHAKESPEARE'S genius that from materials so revolting he could create a work of such transcendent greatness. It may be remarked that out of this play, more than from any single play of SHAKESPEARE'S, have come those numerous and striking sentences and phrases which enter into the common stock of the English language.

It is surprising that the bugaboo of this play does not overcome the faculties of any performer, or that in confronting it he can make any impression or gain any attention. And, probably he could not, if every one of his audience could carry the whole drama in his memory and imagination, with any adequate comprehension of its vastness. But this no one does or can do. If he did, then to act to him or to an audience made up of such, might seem as hopeless or as idle as to sing a low song to rise above the chorus of the raging waves; to preach peace amidst the tempest of a battle; to attempt to quiet a maddened mob by a tune on the jewsharp; or to try to outsound the thunder by firing off a pocket-pistol. The truth is, this stupendous drama is not taken into the mind in its magnitudes or parts during its representation on the stage. The attention is mainly confined to the two principal characters, and the mind is diverted or relieved by the ceaseless variety of interests and incidents which surround these and are subordinate to them. But, still, there are fearful difficulties in giving any due expression on the stage to the spirit of this gigantic drama. When, therefore, an artist does make impression—deep impression—does gain attention—profound attention, in spite of these formidable obstacles, it is a great triumph, and such was the triumph of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN in *Lady Macbeth*. It may, however, be doubted whether any amount of histrionic art or genius will be sufficient to keep SHAKESPEARE always on the stage, or, at least, to have him there very frequently. People look more, of late, for what does not tax their minds overmuch in thinking, but gives them easy amusement. The world is becoming a very hard-working one, and there is a tendency to get rid of exacting mental demands in the spare hours of rest and of leisure. SHAKESPEARE gradually recedes from congregated crowds to solitary and individual readers; more and more he becomes to thoughtful minds the POET, and less and less, the PLAYER. G.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE ABORTION CASE.

Trial of Dr. E. St. Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The testimony in this case was resumed yesterday morning, by calling to the stand Mrs. JANE SHAW.

Direct examination by District-Attorney Hall—Have seen the defendant, Dr. Brown, before; in October last he lived three doors from the corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; I took some clothes to the Coroner at the time of the inquest; the clothes came from Dr. Brown's; they were underclothes; I took them from Dr. Brown's three or four days before the inquest; had washed them twice before; was paid by Dr. Brown's housekeeper.

Cross-examined—I, not the first lot of clothes from Dr. Brown's three weeks before the inquest; they were soiled with blood (the others were not; the clothes were marked, but can't tell the initials.

Police Officer David Lindsay sworn: Have seen Dr. Brown in a drug-store No. 82 Eighth-avenue, three doors from Fourteenth-street; the Doctor's sign was on the door and in the window; it read "Dr. Brown, Female Physician;" on the evening of the 19th of November last I saw a coach before Dr. Brown's door, with two men on the box; a lady, whom I have since ascertained to be Miss GREEN, got out of the coach, and, after trying the door of the office, and not being able to get in, she returned to the coach, when a man, whom I since learned is SIMMS, got out of the coach and paid the driver some money; one of the men on the box then got inside the coach and it drove off; afterward visited Dr. Brown's house with Coroner KENNEY and made a search of the premises; found on the third floor a piece of muslin, soiled with what appeared to be blood, (muslin shown to and identified by witness;) it was found among some dirty clothes.

Cross-examined by Judge Stuart—Did not see any woman home from the doctor's door to the carriage; did not see Dr. Brown at all that evening.

The District-Attorney next offered in evidence the deposition of Dr. BROWN, made at the Coroner's inquest.

[Objected to, and objection sustained by the Court, on the ground that at the time Dr. BROWN made the deposition he was in custody, and resting under the suspicion of having been instrumental in causing the death of Miss ANDERSON.]

The prosecution then rested their case.

The first witness called for the defense was Dr. *Abraham S. Jones*, Police Surgeon, who testified that he heard the testimony of Dr. TINDELL given on Thursday, and assuming all his statements with regard to the appearance of the body of Miss ANDERSON to be correct, they do not necessarily show that an abortion was procured; all the appearances mentioned by him occur in premature delivery, whether caused by violence or not; nor was there in his statement of the appearances, conclusive proof that pregnancy had existed.

Dr. Charles A. Budd, Professor of Midwifery in the University Medical College, confirmed the testimony of Dr. JONES, as to the insufficiency of Dr. TINDELL'S evidence in proving that pregnancy had existed; some of the appearances he considered inconsistent with the idea of pregnancy—as, for instance, the absence of *corpus luteum* in the ovaria, which was an infallible as well as indispensable sign of pregnancy; neither was there anything in the appearance, as described by Dr. TINDELL, indicating that there had been a delivery from violent means as distinguished from a natural delivery.

Dr. Augustus K. Gardner, Professor of Midwifery in the New-York Medical College, confirmed the testimony of the previous witness.

The defence then rested their case and the Court took a recess of half an hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. CLINTON proceeded to sum up the case for his client. He argued that the prosecution had utterly failed to make out a case against the defendant; they had not even proved that he ever saw the deceased; in fact, they had proved absolutely nothing against the accused, except the fact that he lived in Eighth-avenue and kept a drug-store. Nor had they shown that an abortion had been produced at all, or that the deceased was ever pregnant; on the contrary, the deceased had shown by the highest medical authority that the symptoms there shewn were not those of a condition of pregnancy. He claimed the acquittal of the accused on the ground that nothing had been proved against him.

District-Attorney HALL summed up the case for the people, and argued that the circumstances developed by the testimony showed the guilt of the prisoner beyond a reasonable doubt.

Recorder HOFFMAN charged the jury upon the law of the case, and said that whatever might be their opinion as to what the law *ought to be* for the punishment of crimes like that charged against the prisoner, they could only take the law as it was; and, as the law now stands in this State, a conviction could only be had in this case of manslaughter in the fourth degree, or of misdemeanor.

The Jury retired at 7 P. M., and after an absence of five minutes returned with a verdict of "Manslaughter in the fourth degree."

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY—MURDER TRIAL.

The Court opened about 11 o'clock, and proceeded at once to business. The following named gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON, Foreman; Jehial S. Alling, Elliahim S. Bollies, Enoch Chamberlain, Noah A. Childs, Jonathan A. Fraser, Calvin S. Goddard, Chas. Gould, James S. Gregory, Marcus Hunter, William A. Kettleiss, Abram B. Ludlum, George Quintar, Albert H. Tilton, Cornelius Vanburn, George Warren, Richard D. Wood. The usual oath having been administered to the Foreman and the several jurors, Justice BARNARD proceeded to deliver his charge to them as follows. After alluding briefly to the various points upon which he was required by statute to charge, he said:

Within the last few years evil-disposed men of all political parties, for purposes of their own advancement or popularity, have called in question the constitutionality of every law which in any way affected them or their interests, at first in a peaceful way, then by counseling resistance by force. The result of such advice is to be seen in the scenes of violence lately committed in this City, of which you are residents, and which, from their peculiar character, bespeak our serious attention. Suddenly the peaceful and orderly citizens were rudely aroused from their wonted feeling of security from violence. It seemed as if governmental protection was at an end. The fact was apparent for a short time that protection was inadequate to prevent the attacks on life and property. Bands of men and half-grown boys, under the plea of resisting an unconstitutional law, ranged the streets, committing outrages upon a portion of the community, extending even to the infliction of death; burning buildings; causing the destruction of property of avergage honest and unoffensive part of the City to cease and large manufactories to stop their work; threatening vengeance on those who opposed them; and commanding orderly citizens to obey their behests. The ordinary police organization seemed insufficient to cope with these bands. Dread supremeness—I might say terror—seized the law-abiding citizens, and so affected them that they all, with one common accord, hailed with pleasure and at once the relief that the arrival of State and Federal soldiery, feeling that the City would then be saved from anarchy and order restored. Authority succeeded. Quiet was shortly restored. The citizens and the affairs of the City again moved along as if no interruption had occurred. The experience of those few days of rampant lawlessness is sufficient to impress us all with a keen sense of the danger to arise from the execution of a law being resisted by force, and from the authority of those lawfully intrusted with its enforcement being set at naught. Such resistance is one of the most fruitful seeds that can easily lead to anarchy; it subverts all Government and principles of Government. It is absolutely essential that there should be a Government and principles of Government to insure to a community any security whatever, whether of property, liberty or life. If there be no Government then each man, as to property, liberty and life, is at the mercy of each other. Any act, therefore, which tends to subvert a subsisting Government is of a grave character, because it tends to the destruction of the whole community. If a large number of men claiming that a law is unconstitutional can disregard it and resist by violence its enforcement, so can a smaller number on the same ground resist another law, and so can each individual resist a law which does happen to suit his mind and thus all government would end. It will thus be perceived, that the fact that the acts of violence committed in this City were so committed under the plea of resisting an unconstitutional law, not only affords no excuse, but enhances the criminality of the act. If this be so, in case of resistance to any law claimed to be unconstitutional, is not such resistance yet more reprehensible when made to a law such as the one in question? The National Government, which has given protection and prosperity to all the States, for the first time in its history engaged in suppressing a rebellion not set on foot by divers of the States which, unmindful of the benefits theretofore conferred on them by the National Government, were combining with a view of breaking up that Union which has heretofore had no bright and prosperous a career, which in its entirety has brought each component State to the highest point of affluence and prosperity, and the dismemberment of which will inevitably lead to results painful to contemplate. To sustain this Union the Federal Government required both men and means. Measures to procure both were adopted. Laws for that purpose were passed by a majority of the members elected by the States not in rebellion to represent them in Congress, and were approved by the President, duly elected by all the States. If open resistance by violence to one of these laws that caused the essence of violence I have before referred to. Language is not strong enough to condemn such resistance in telling terms, since the effect of it is not only to give countenance to those seeking to destroy the Union by lending them to impress the rebellion as well as failure to the General Government, and add to their confidence. Gentlemen, you have met for the purpose of carrying out the measures devised for the maintenance of that Government—that Union which every citizen, every domestic circle should be ready to die sooner than see destroyed. There will be no difficulty in the State Courts in punishing any person who may be guilty of violence in resisting the draft. Those who have committed such crimes will be brought to punishment. If you know of any such cases, you will bear in mind that the obligation that the oath of secrecy was not intended to protect any offender, and unconstitutional law affords no palliation or excuse. In conclusion, I desire to call your attention and of the public to the great obstacle in the proper administration of criminal justice, which is the want of proper petit jurors. Of the large number of those drawn, a majority either pay the small fine imposed by law, or get a certificate of a physician, leaving only those who have no interest in the faithful execution of the laws, or who consent for a purpose not necessary to mention. The first to bitterly complain of the want of protection and enforcement of law are those who have thus taken advantage of wealth or favoritism of a medical man, and who have thus left in the hands of unworthy men those duties which they themselves should have performed—are the first to bitterly complain of the want of protection and the non-enforcement of the laws.

The Grand Jury having retired, District-Attorney GARVIN announced that the prosecution were ready to proceed with the trial of JOHN MCALLISTER, for the murder of JOHN WILLIAMS, a colored man, who, on the 14th of July last, was murdered by the rioter while waiting the streets of the City.

ALEXANDER H. EVANS, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Considerable time was consumed in getting a Jury—the panel was exhausted, all but seven, before twelve men could be found who were satisfactory to all parties.

The following gentlemen were impaneled as jurors in this case:

John W. Jackson, Jacob Rabe, John V. Traphagen, George W. Halsenbeck, John Scott, William Steigen, David Gottschalk, John S. Westervelt, James Spaulding, Edward Snowden, Henry Otten, Alonzo C. Stewart.

District-Attorney GARVIN then proceeded to open the case on the part of the prosecution, in which he stated that it was not known to the people generally the difficulty which a prosecuting officer labored under in finding witnesses to convict those who are known to have been active participants in the riots. That in many of the low neighborhoods where the rioters lived a man's life was worth to no man more than a few cents, as persons in the neighborhood, who knew the murderer, had come to the office of the District-Attorney and stated that if they testified against those whom they knew to be engaged in the riots, they would probably be killed or pillaged of their goods; that under such circumstances it was almost impossible to find witnesses to convict the actual guilty parties.

In conclusion he said that the prisoner at the bar was one among those others who were known to be engaged in the murder of the negro WILLIAMS, and if he succeeded in proving the same, he should expect of the hands of the jury a conviction.

At the conclusion of the opening remarks, the District-Attorney, informing the Court that he expected the case would occupy one whole day, the Court thereupon adjourned over to this morning at 11 o'clock, Judge BARNARD announcing that if necessary he would hold a night session.

The jurors were allowed to separate.

Meeting of the Committee of the National Canal Convention.

The Executive Committee appointed by the National Convention, which met in June last at Chicago, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, M. C., of Illinois, was the Chairman, and RICHARD R. HITT, of Iowa, acted as Secretary. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Hon. L. N. ARNOLD, M. C., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. LAW, New-York City; E. E. HILL, Davenport, Iowa; H. L. DAVIS, North Liberty, Iowa; J. HOGART, St. Louis, Mo.; P. CAMBERLIN, Cleveland, Ohio; THOS. M. EDWARDS, Keene, N. H.

At the meeting yesterday there were representatives of the following States: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas. Among those present were Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and JOSEPH S. MEDILL, of Vermont.

The object of the meeting was the presentation of a memorial by the Sub-Committee, which was unanimously adopted, and a Committee of five was appointed to present the same to the President, and urge him to communicate the same to Congress, and urge that body to adopt such measures as shall most speedily insure the completion of the National Ship Canal from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean.

Annexed is a copy of the principal resolutions adopted by the Convention in June last, at Chicago, and upon which the memorial was based:

Resolved, That we regard the enlargement of Canals between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic, with Canals duly connecting the Lakes, as of great national, military and commercial importance; we believe such enlargement with direct connection between the Lakes from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the Great Lakes, will furnish the cheapest and most efficient means of protecting the Northern frontier, and at the same time will promote the rapid development and permanent union of our whole country.

Resolved, That these works are demanded alike by military prudence, political wisdom, and the necessities of commerce; such works will be not only national, but continental, and will properly and equitably be required by every principle of sound political economy.

Resolved, That such national highway between the Mississippi and the Lakes so far as practicable, should be *free*, without tolls or restrictions; and we should oppose the creation of any trade grant or monopolies are in the hands of any private corporation or State, but the work should be accomplished by national credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, should be as free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2516, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558. *Part III.*—Adjourned to Oct. 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2782, 2541, 2579, 2561, 833, 835, 779, 807, 809, 961, 1629, 2631, 2645, 2647, 2717. *Part II.*—No. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I.* and *II.*—Adjourned to Oct. 12.

Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate TUCKER, yesterday, the will of the late Abraham R. Lawrence, bequeathing an estate of $300,000, came on for trial, but was postponed in consequence of the precedence given to the Hopper will, which is still before the Court. The Surrogate delivered his decision on the application of Mrs. Ellen M. Walton for her share of the estate of the late John Walton, who was murdered in the City in 1860, as will be remembered by our readers. Walton's executors denied the validity of Mrs. Walton's marriage with the deceased, and insisted that she had at the time two other living husbands. The Surrogate, however, holds that she was at that time, in contemplation of law, a single woman, and is entitled to her share as Walton's widow. The Surrogate also admitted to probate the will of Frederick Miles.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Skinner et al. vs. Stewart et al.—Motion for resettlement of order denied, without costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Waters vs. Bonner—Motion granted.

The People ex rel. Baker vs. Bell, Justice.—Motion denied, unless Justice make and file return within twenty days.

Myer vs. Orcut.—Motion granted that attachment issue, with $10 costs.

President &c. of State Bank vs. Presto et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hiler vs. Brees.—Motion denied, provided the plaintiff within ten days file a new undertaking, in proper form, in the sum of $200, with two sureties, who shall justify if excepted to and pay $10 costs of this motion. Opinion with the papers.

Before Justice Barbour.

Beadle et al. vs. Beadle et al.—Modified injunction granted, without costs.

Before Justice White.

John Hutton vs. Mary Ann Hutton.—Let an order be entered that the plaintiff pay to the defendant $4 per week during the pending of the action and $35 for a counsel fee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 7, 1863.

$16,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107	100 Hudson R. R.	116
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cp.	107⅛	400 do	116⅛
5,000 do	107⅛	200 do	116⅛
10,000 do	107⅛	100 do	116⅜
5,000 U. S. 7-30 Cpn.	99⅝	100 do	116⅜
6,000 Treas. 12-10 p. c.	100	100 do	116⅜
Mass. Cent. R. Bds.	103½	200 Reading R.	122⅝
5,000 Ohio 5s, '65	93	200 do	122⅝
5,000 Virginia State 6s	69	200 do	122⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s	70	200 do	122⅝
15,000 do	70½	200 do	122⅝
5,000 do	70½	100 do	122⅝
10,500 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	84	400 Mich. Cent. R.	113
4,000 U. S. Mtge. Co.	85	100 do	113⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st M.	90	200 M. S. & N. I.	85½
20,000 S. 6th M.	100⅜	200 do	85½
5,000 S. 6th M.	100⅜	200 do	85½
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I.	113	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85½
5,000 A. & T. H. M.	87½	200 do	85½
5,000 Chic. & R. I.	104⅜	200 Ill. Cent. R.	104⅜
2,000 C. & P. R. R.	87½	100 do	104⅜
5,000 C. & P. W.	87½	100 do	104⅜
5,000 Tol. & W.	87½	100 do	104⅜
5,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	87½	100 do	104⅜
5,000 do	87½	100 do	104⅜
5,000 do	87½	100 do	104⅜
5,000 do

INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS.

DANCING.

STATIONERY.

SPORTING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARMS.

TO LET.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEDDING CARDS.

HELP WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sixth and Winnebago Indians and Swiss—Drawing Performances, Gems, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Macbeth.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bendigo Abash.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Naval Engagements—Satan's Young Man.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway)—Peter Piper; Or, The Man About Town.

OLYMPIC—Married Daughters—Brothers and Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A Knoxville letter of Sept. 28, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says there were then no symptoms of a movement of troops from thence to Chattanooga. The news of Rosecrans' defeat was learned the evening previous. The loyal East Tennesseans, to the *number of about fifteen thousand*, have been organized and armed for home defence. They are also volunteering in our army very rapidly.

The object of the raid now being made in Tennessee, by the rebel cavalry force under Wheeler, reported 4,000 strong, is to destroy Rosecrans' communications, capture and destroy his supply trains, and throw all possible obstacles in the way of reinforcements. The enemy seemed to have effected a crossing of the Tennessee River, between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, on Friday last, and, among its first exploits, captured a train of 200 wagons, and an ammunition train of 12 wagons. They then proceeded due north to McMinnville, which was defended by the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, but without artillery or fortifications. McMinnville was reached on Saturday—its defenders were attacked and captured, and the town held by Wheeler. From McMinnville the rebels went nearly due west, burning Stone River Bridge on the way, and appearing before Murfreesboro on Monday, but declined to make an attack. Our cavalry is on their track, and, if the report is to be relied upon, the rebels are rapidly retreating.

An expedition of land and naval forces started from Fortress Monroe on Sunday afternoon. Its destination is unknown. Important results are expected from the success of the expedition.

Elizabeth City, North Carolina, was visited a few days since by one of our gunboats and shelled, considerable damage being done.

The Washington *Republican* makes the curious statement that the Government has positive information that the rebels contemplated throwing "Greek Fire" into the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, providing the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta* had escaped from the port of Savannah. It will be remembered that she did not escape, but was captured, and arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday last a prize. An official report at the Navy Department of the ammunition found on board of the *Atlanta* shows that among the various classes of projectiles for the guns, were a large number of shells marked "Robbins' fluid shells" for seven-inch rifle guns. Now, it so happens that the Robbins' fluid shell *is the very same "Greek fire" employed by Gen. Gillmore against Charleston*, against which the rebels have made such a great hue and cry.

FROM EUROPE.

Three days' later advices from Europe reached us yesterday by the arrival of the steamship *Persia* from Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th ultimo. The most important item of news relates to the alarming depredations of the rebel steamers *Alabama* and *Georgia*, and the sailing pirate *Conrad* in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. The first-named vessel had captured the American ships *Sea Bride* and *Nola*, and the second had taken the ship *Prince of Wales* in the vicinity of the Cape. The rebels were graciously received and *fêted* by the British colonists, and the American Consul having protested against the capture of the *Sea Bride*, as achieved within British waters, was snubbed by the local Governor. The aggregate number of vessels captured or destroyed by the *Alabama* is stated to be fifty-six and by the *Georgia* fifteen. The *Vanderbilt*, of whose safety great fear has been entertained, is reported to have been at St. Helena on the 20th of August, leaving on that date in pursuit of the pirates. In our French exchanges we find the official report of the decision of the Bordeaux Tribunal of Commerce declaring the *Alabama* a belligerent vessel proper, and quashing the suit of the French merchants who had endeavored to obtain compensation for their property destroyed by the *Olivet Jane* by the rebel vessel. Viewing the Polish question in its present aspect, the London *Times* is of opinion that further negotiations between Russia and the three Western Powers are virtually concluded, and if there is to be an appeal from the existing state of the controversy, it must be an appeal to the arbitrament of brute force. In the meantime and for six months to come Poland is handed over without a possibility of relief to the Power against which she is so vainly but bravely struggling. The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from England was still discussed by all the journals, and various reasons for the step are assigned. The London *Globe*, the official organ, says that the question of courtesy has not at all entered in the treatment of Mr. Mason, but simply policy. There had been little change in the Cotton, Provision and Breadstuffs markets. Consols had declined ¼ ₩ cent., closing at 93¼@¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that Government has been advised of a startling proceeding now said to be in course of execution; but there are few willing to credit the same. The matter, in a few words, is, that a leading ship-builder at New York is now (unknowingly, of course,) constructing a couple of powerful vessels-of-war, iron clad, which are really intended for the French in the prosecution of their designs upon this continent. The vessels are represented as being ordered by a different Power than France, and, if in reality for that Power, there is nothing against their construction in an American yard; but it is more than whispered that these vessels are ultimately intended for Louis Napoleon, and proof of it would seem to appear in the not unfrequent suggestions that are made to the builders by French officers purporting to act for the Italian Government.

Gen. Steele's army is now in quiet occupation of the heart of Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock. Gen. Davidson has returned from pursuit of the flying rebels, having followed them a distance of 40 or 50 miles, and found their columns dispersing as they went along. The railway from Little Rock to Memphis is in operation from the former place to Duvall's Bluff, on White River, and probably before two weeks the iron horse will extend his tripe to the Mississippi opposite Memphis.

Edward F. Carter, one of the publishers of the Baltimore *Daily Gazette*, has been released from custody by Gen. Tyler, and will resume the publication of the paper by Gen. Tyler's permission. The other proprietors and editors—Messrs. Carpenter and Neilson—having left the city, are ordered not to return until the close of the war. It is understood that Mr. Carter proved to the satisfaction of Gen. Tyler that the disloyal course of the paper was not in accordance with his wishes, and has accordingly expressed his dissatisfaction at the persistent defiance of the authority of the Government pursued by his associates.

Admiral Dahlgren writes in private letters that his health is very much better, and he will be all right in a few days. "The work," he says, "has never taken the steel out of me." He disposes of one of the assertions of the rebel Press as follows: "I see by the papers that the rebels not only declined my request to give up Sumter, but called the demand puerile and unbecoming, which is a lie outright. No such language was used. It is a poor effort of some of the chivalry to brag up their cooing spirits."

Surgeon J. R. Weist, of the army, has written a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, detailing a conversation respecting Vallandigham between himself and the rebel Col. Webb, of the Thirty-first Alabama regiment, on the occasion of the capture of the latter after he had been mortally wounded—Col. Webb having received Vallandigham on the threshold of Dixie when he was exiled. Among other assertions which the rebel officer relates as having been made by the Copperhead candidate for Gubernatorial honors in this: That the South did not pursue the right policy; that, instead of allowing the North to invade Kentucky and Tennessee, and making the battle-fields in said States, they should transfer the battle-fields to Ohio and Indiana, and that if they did so, a strong party would declare in their favor and the Administration would be compelled to recognize the independence of the South.

Havana dates to the 2d inst., have reached us by the arrival yesterday of the steamship *Eagle*. Our correspondence does not bring us anything new with regard to Mexican affairs. Respecting the Santo Domingo rebellion, there is very little published at Havana that may be depended on, but there is not much doubt of the Spaniards thus far having got the worst in every encounter with the insurgents. The Spanish forces have been ordered to concentrate at Santo Domingo city, the capital of the island, which was to be made the future base of operations, as Puerto Plata had proved inadequate for that purpose. The indications were that the Spaniards intended to enter upon a more vigorous and united campaign.

The trial of Dr. R. M. Brown, for procuring an abortion upon Clementine Anderson, was concluded in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by a verdict of "manslaughter in the fourth degree."

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday, and a Grand Jury being impannelled, Justice Barnard delivered his charge. A Jury was impannelled in the case of John McAllister, charged with the murder of the colored man named Williams during the riot. The examination of witnesses will commence this morning.

The price of Gold fell off 1 ₩ cent. yesterday forenoon, but ultimately closed about as on Tuesday, 146¾@147 ₩ cent. Government Stocks continued in active demand, and the deposits in the Treasury on account of the Popular Loan were $1,438,000. The Railway Shares active and firm.

Flour and Wheat were less active at reduced prices yesterday. Corn was in lively request at a further advance. Rye and Barley were actively sought after, as were also Cotton, Whisky, Tallow and Tobacco. Wool, Hay, Leather, Fish and Sugars were in good demand. The freight engagements were fair. There were 614 vessels of all classes in port.

How New-York Has Been Prepared for the Election.

With the help of Gov. Seymour, the Union men of this State ought to achieve an unequaled victory. We say with the help of Gov. Seymour. In our judgment, he has made himself worth fifty thousand men to the loyal cause. There never was a more signal "blessing in disguise" than his election last Fall. If we don't turn it to equally signal account, it will be a disgraceful abuse of our peculiar privilege.

How stands it? The fight in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, in Massachusetts, and the other States, vigorously as it is kept up, is, after all, to no small extent, a mere beating of the air. It can't be otherwise, for the reason that Copperheadism has never had responsible power in those States. It has been a mere thing of words—spiteful, false, and treacherous enough, to be sure, but still a thing of words—*vox et præterea nihil*. The overt act is not there. All the world knows the difference between talking and doing. It is perfectly natural to think that fierce speech don't mean much. You will hardly raise your eyes on hearing murderous threats over the way; yet get but a glance of a gleaming knife and a plunging blow, and at once you are on the rush.

We here in New-York have not simply heard the hiss of Copperheadism. We have seen it strike. By an odd combination of circumstances, Horatio Seymour, an excellent specimen of the Northern malignant, was made our Governor last year by a scant majority. It was a substantial power, put for the first time during the war into the hands of an opponent of the National Executive. He could not but feel a good deal of restraint in the use of it. The meagreness of the majority that conferred it would naturally deter him from greatly abusing it. The fact that he was about the only one of his species among the State Governors, and thus was unable to secure *official* cooperation elsewhere, was also a most inconvenient check. His opposition had nothing of the scope it might have had under other circumstances. Yet it has gone quite far enough to carry a fearful practical warning to every loyal man in the State. It has developed itself in doings which have filled the State both with shame and with dismay.

Gov. Seymour's minor offences of commission and omission it is needless to mention. Sufficient in themselves to make up a most scandalous contrast to the official career of the loyal Governors,—such functionaries as Curtin, and Andrew, and Tod, and Morton, and Yates,—they yet pale away and are no longer heeded before the scenes that, under Horatio Seymour, have smitten our eyes in our streets and our legislative halls.

Last January, in the Capitol at Albany, our State Assembly was for days held under revolutionary domination. A horde of ruffians, in the lobbies and the galleries, aided by allies on the floor, systematically undertook to force the representatives of the people into a compliance with their will. It was an act of unheard-of audacity. Not even its possibility had ever before been imagined; and, indeed, under any previous Governor, it would have been absolutely impossible. The mob took possession of that hall because it felt that there was a man in the Executive chamber in political sympathy with it; and the man in the Executive chamber, though appealed to by the assembly for protection, withheld protection because he felt that the mob were in political sympathy with him. The sanctuary of New-York legislation was profaned by the supporters of Gov. Seymour before his very face, without his lifting a finger, or uttering a word against it. There stands the hideous fact.

Last July a Copperhead mob took possession of our streets. For four days it made this City a theatre of indescribable horrors. Robbery, pillage, arson, cold-blooded murder—dashing out the brains of infants, torturing of dying men, defiling and mutilating of corpses—every form of human rascality, of brutal ferocity, of devilish wickedness, went on. The men engaged were admirers and adherents of Gov. Seymour. Their movement was started in resistance to a Government measure, which he and his party had denounced without measure. While Maj.-Gen. Wool was calling for soldiers "to stay this ravage," and Mayor Opdyke for special policemen to enroll themselves "for the restoration of law and order," Gov. Seymour appeared before the miscreants—the smoke yet clinging to their hair, the blood yet dripping from their hands—and parleyed with them as "friends." As such he "implored" them to stop; as such he promised them to "ask the Government to stop the draft;" and as such he afterward tried every artifice to secure that end. That abominable history, from beginning to end, is fresh to every memory.

Now we say that we people of the State of New-York have a prodigious advantage over the people of the other loyal States, in the effort to carry the Fall election. We have had a practical experience of Copperheadism in power that they have been without. Lawlessness, which elsewhere has simply been syllabled in the air, has here taken a palpable shape, "fierce as ten furies." In every sense and sensibility, we have had an experimental proof of what Copperheadism is capable of being in its development and application. Of all men, we are most bound to be earnest in our loyalty. Having known what it is to be without law, we should strike a mighty peculiar blow for law. The spirit of faction which has afflicted New-York is essentially the same as the spirit of the rebellion which seeks to rend the Union. It all alike springs from an impatience of regular constitutional authority: and, in all its tendencies, it is equally vicious and destructive. The people of this State, thanks to Horatio Seymour, have come to a thorough understanding of it; and it will go hard if this practical acquaintance does not evoke at the ballot-box a corresponding show of detestation.

Position of Gen. Rosecrans—Extended Lines and Secondary Bases.

The rebel cavalry raid which is reported to have taken place on Gen. Rosecrans' line of communications at McMinnville, is one of a series of annoyances which may be expected, so long as the two armies face each other without great operations to absorb the attention. The temptation to these expeditions is very great, for the line connecting the Army of the Cumberland with its base—the line over which supplies for man and beast as well as ammunition and reinforcements have to pass—has the prodigious extension of three hundred miles, and is, by consequence, exceedingly exposed to this sort of attack. Along this route the rebels can, of course, always expect pickings—they can cut the railroad line, gobble up wagon trains and attack isolated posts. The rebels are well furnished for making these raids, for they have a large force of cavalry, or rather of mounted infantry—as large, at least, as fifteen thousand men, under command of Wheeler and Forrest, and in fine condition.

The material damage inflicted by these raids, though bad enough, is not as bad as the mental wear and tear imposed on the Commanding General in keeping up so extended and so exposed a line. There is but one way of obviating this known to the resources of the military art, and that is the establishment of powerfully fortified secondary bases. One of these Gen. Rosecrans had carefully prepared at Nashville, which, during the months of military inaction, he rendered another Gibraltar, and accumulated in it six months supplies. This transfers his base from the Ohio river to the Cumberland, and shortens his line by the intervening distance. At Murfreesboro he has another depot, which has been admirably fortified by a series of earthworks on the German system, constructed under the supervision of his Chief-Engineer, Brig.-Gen. St. Clair Morton. At Tullahoma, he fell heir to the elaborate works which the rebels had spent six months in making, and which, with some additions, will form a third fortified depot. Chattanooga itself, will form a fourth, preparatory to a fresh advance.

These facts illustrate one of the new difficulties that hedge and hamper military operations in this country. With the greatly extended lines, the impossibility of making "war support war," and the absolute dependence of the army on its base for all supplies, and on its line of communications with its base, it is necessary, as the army advances to *bring down the base to the front of operations*. The establishment of such fortified depots does not insure the line against being cut, but it greatly lessens the damage the enemy can inflict by raids. They are garrisoned sufficiently strong to take care of themselves against anything but an attack in force, which, of course, has to be met in another way. The main work before Gen. Rosecrans at present is the placing of Chattanooga in such a condition as to render it the base for a new advance. The facilities of a double line and a double primary base, at Nashville and at Memphis, will enable him to accumulate at Chattanooga sufficient supplies to enter upon a new campaign. It will, undoubtedly, take some time to do this; and if the rebels do not resume the offensive, we may look forward to a lull in military operations—a period which, though popularly looked upon as inaction, is action in the only direction that makes further operations safe and effective. The public should so interpret any cessation in military movements proper. Every day the rebels fail to attack Rosecrans, he is acquiring more and more the means of attacking them with decisive effect.

"American Trade and Credit."

Milwaukie, Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of the 22d inst., I find an editorial headed "American Trade and Credit," in which you imply that during the current year the trade of the country has been prosperous because the exports have been larger and the imports smaller than during 1862. Now, while I believe the trade of the country is in a most prosperous state, taking the widest political economists as my guides, I cannot see how the fact of exports and the decrease of imports indicate a thriving trade. Since this country became independent the exports have been smaller than the imports by nearly a thousand millions of dollars; yet you will hardly say that our foreign trade has impoverished us by that amount. Had half the ships bound for New-York been wrecked, our imports would have been still less than they are, yet our trade would not certainly have been more prosperous. I do not, however, intend to argue but to inquire. What are your grounds for believing that large exports and small imports indicate a prosperous foreign trade?

J. J.

This is not a very favorable time, nor do our columns afford the scope if it were, to discuss the questions in political economy, that our correspondent broaches. We will submit a few remarks, more by way of propositions than of argument, on the points presented.

1. It is true of nations as of individuals that it is better to be out of debt than in debt, supposing the obligations to be of a character that must be paid.

2. The nation or the individual that buys more than he sells must constantly be falling in debt; and *vice versa*. When he sells more than he buys he must be constantly accumulating capital.

3. Capital makes rich, provided it is actively and profitably employed as it is in the United States, and not hoarded as it is in China.

4. The balance of trade being in favor of the United States, may be a sign of prosperity to this country, whereas it might indicate utter stagnation and lifelessness in China.

5. The fact that the United States has imported one thousand million dollars' worth more than they have exported during their existence as a Government, only proves that the country is in debt for the difference—which debt is represented by Government, State, and railway bonds and shares, or by *foreign* capital invested in the commercial and mechanical operations of this country. The public and private securities may be returned for sale, and the foreign capital here employed may be withdrawn. In either case, the country would suffer by the subtraction of the thousand millions of dollars that we have had from foreign capitalists—which we owe them for, and which, by being employed in the development of our country, has given us great apparent and great real prosperity.

6. The loss of one-half the ships bound for New-York would lessen imports, but it would at the same time destroy the value of the *exports* of the country—with the proceeds of which exports the imports had been bought. Therefore the loss of the ships would be an unmixed evil to the country.

7. In so far as it was ever good economy to get foreign capital for the development of American agriculture, mechanics and internal improvements, the excess of imports over exports is fortunate. But in time of war, as last year and this, when foreign capital does not seek fixed investment in American stocks or real estate, and the excess of imports over exports must be paid in *gold*, it is very desirable to have that excess as small as possible, and if the exports exceed the imports, why so much the better.

A Warning for all Time.—The Boston *Advertiser*, in referring to our July riots, says that "the City of New-York will never escape the memory of those dreadful days." Never while this generation lasts, certainly. Nor will it ever forget the men who incited those riots, the faction which participated in them, the party which winked at them, or the public officers who tampered with the riots and parleyed with the rioters. It was a warning to all men who love American institutions, who believe in the Republic, who revere law,—a warning to poor men and to rich men, to those who possess property and to those who expect to own it. It was a warning to this City, to our great State, to the whole country. It would seem like the madness which precedes destruction, if, after this fearful and ever-memorable warning, the City of New-York were to indorse the men and the party who were responsible for the outbreak of this riot, and responsible for its continuance through four days. If the men and the party on whose shoulders rest the guilt of the dread week of murder, arson and plunder, are indorsed by our City, and if far greater evils than the July riot overtake us in the future, the voters of New-York will know who are to blame. They will not need to go beyond themselves to find the culprits.

Academy of Music.

The second performance of "Roberto Devereux" last evening was witnessed by an audience that lacked the numbers of the opening night, and was not superior in point of appreciation. The best exercise were missed; no one saw their point; no one seemed to know that they were the gems of the opera. Nevertheless there was a slightly warmer appreciation of the leading artists, who, we may here state, were in capital voice. Signor Bellini fortunately was not in the cast, so there was no disappointment. His rôle was sustained—and without rehearsal—by Signor Tiffolino. The effort was in every respect creditable to that artist.

On Friday next (to-morrow) Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto," will be performed for the return of Miss Kellogg.

County Substitute and Relief Committee and the Military.

This Committee had a busy session yesterday. Fifty-four substitutes were sent out. Five of them were rejected by the medical examiners at the Enrollment Board offices.

The question of the right of the drafted men of the Ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., to participate in the benefits of the substitute and relief fund was considered and decided favorably. The Mayor and Comptroller, and Supervisors Tucker and Purdy in the affirmative, and Supervisor Blunt in the negative. The decision was based upon a letter from Maj.-Gen. Sandford, stating that the Ninth was a part of the active militia of the First Division.

The case of Col. Hall's regiment, recently organized, was left for the opinion of Gen. Sandford, and in reply to a letter from the Acting Chairman, Supervisor Blunt, the General said the regiment was not yet a part of the State Militia, so far as he knew anything of it. This disposes of the claims of Col. Hall's men.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

THREE MONITOR WAR SHIPS.

The entire maritime interest of the country will hear with pleasure that when Secretary Welles came to revise the plans for the 3,000 ton warships under preparation in the Navy Department, he determined fully to test the principle of the casemate as compared with the turret, and to that end rejected the plans of those vessels submitted to him, and communicated to the Construction Bureau his idea of three ships, monstrous in size, impregnable in plating, and as fast as steam power can be made to urge them through water. The question of their size will be allowed to follow wholly the question of the capacity of their engines. They will be five thousand tons at least, and may be six thousand, or seven thousand tons. They are to be big enough to hold the machinery necessary to make the fastest war vessels that have yet been built. The plates for the casements will be from from fifteen to twenty-four feet long, from five and a half to six inches thick, and fully three feet wide. It is Secretary Welles' purpose to put these three National bulwarks in hand and get them out in eighteen months.

J. E. B. STUART'S INTENTIONS.

Another hint for the authorities: Stuart has failed to obtain a commission as Lieutenant-General, because of his numerous defeats. But he is determined to win the coveted honor yet, and we have rebel authority for the statement that he expects to accomplish his purpose by largely increasing his force, and then bring on a general cavalry engagement and overwhelm our corps by mere force of numbers. The strict conscription now being enforced throughout the South offers great facilities for Stuart to carry out his schemes, because those who are conscripted are permitted to select the particular branch of service they will enter, and it is well known a large majority of the men at the South give a preference to the cavalry corps.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

A squad of rebel prisoners, recently captured on the Rapidan, arrived here yesterday. One of the prisoners states they have a report to the effect that we are raising 100,000 cavalrymen, and adds, "if this is so, the Confederacy has gone up."

THE WOUNDED AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Six thousand Federal wounded at the battle of Chickamauga have arrived at Nashville, on their way to Louisville. About two thousand wounded still remain in the hospitals in the vicinity of Chattanooga. The Department of the Cumberland is amply supplied with medical aid and comforts for the wounded.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FIELD.

The appointment of Maunsell B. Field as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been made permanent. It is understood that Mr. Harrington will not return to that post. Mr. Field is now ill with fever at his lodgings.

THE MISSOURI-KANSAS TROUBLES.

A crisis would seem to have come in the Kansas-Missouri affair, or to be fully on its way. It is stated in a high quarter that Gov. Gamble has made a demand upon the Government here to maintain the laws and to preserve order in Missouri, bringing himself and his State within the provisions of the Constitution in such case made and provided. It is not easy to see how it will be possible for Mr. Lincoln to avoid acting in the direction in which he is urged, even if he were indisposed to do so.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct 7.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CONSCRIPTS.

Brig.-Gen. Barnes takes charge of all the conscripts as they arrive in Alexandria. As fast as they arrive he furnishes them with arms, accoutrements, tents, &c., and dispatches them at once to the front.

REBEL GREEK FIRE.

According to the official reports made to the Navy Department, among the ammunition of the captured ram *Atlanta*, were shells labeled "Robins' Fluid Shells," but it is not known whether the fluid is similar to that used by Gillmore.

ALEXANDRIA SECESSIONISTS FINED.

Two disloyal citizens of Alexandria who have refused to recognize the reorganized Government of Virginia, by taking out a license for the lawful transaction of their business, were yesterday heavily fined by the County Court; one in the sum of $143 and the other $243. A large number of others will be similarly treated.

FLAGSHIP OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The new gunboat *Commodore Read* left the Navy-yard yesterday, and entered upon active duty as flagship of the Potomac flotilla. Lieut.-Commander Samuel Magaw, will transfer his flag to her.

THE PRIZE STEAMER DIAMOND.

The small iron side-wheel steamer *Diamond* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day. She is laden with liquors and saltpetre principally. She had both the American and British flag flying as she came up the river, and was captured about ten days ago, while attempting to run the blockade of Savannah, by the gunboat *Stettin*, last from Nassau.

THE MISSOURI TROUBLES.

The subject of the Missouri troubles is still under Executive consideration.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Guerrillas at Woodburn, Warren County, have recently committed many depredations, burning a number of houses, robbing citizens, &c.

Reports are current here that a raid into Glasgow, Ky., has been made near daybreak. Eighty-five (85) guerrillas surprised our forces there, amounting to upward of 300, and captured nearly all of them (?) The officer commanding is said to have killed three rebels with a revolver.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Maj. Wileman, of the Eighteenth Kentucky regiment, who was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, and who lately returned home, was taken from his house, in Pendleton County, Ky., on Monday, by a gang of guerrillas, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree and shot. Five of the marauders were caught and brought to this city to-day.

Louisville, Friday, Oct. 2, 1863.

Gen. Rosecrans is being heavily reinforced. His eventual overthrow of all opposing hosts is confidently anticipated. No doubt is entertained by Union Kentuckians of the final success of the United States Government everywhere. Their confidence in the ultimate triumph of the United States of America over all enemies, at home and abroad, is and will remain unshaken. They firmly believe that a permanent division of the territory or the people of this country is impossible.

PONTIAC.

Trial of Alleged Military Defrauders.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

A General Court-martial, Gen. Ammon, has been in session here this week, trying the parties lately arrested on a charge of fraud against the Government. It is understood the case of Capt. E. W. Harris, Assistant Quartermaster of this post, arrested in July last, will be brought before the Court soon. A Court of Inquiry was called for by Capt. Harris, and refused. The statement made in the Associated Press dispatch, in July last, that Capt. Harris was arrested for appropriating Government funds to his own use, is incorrect. No such charge has been made.

The Government Finances.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,200,000 five-twenties to-day.

Gen. Graham.—The dinner in honor of Gen. Graham, of Delmonico's last night, was a superb affair, and came off with the greatest éclat. Toasts and sentiments were given, speeches were made, songs sung, and an excellent repast was enjoyed. J. T. Brady, Esq., was in the Chair, and among those present were many distinguished representatives of the bench, the bar, the army, and the business pursuits of New-York. Letters were received from Gens. Dix, Sickles, Meagher, and Mr. Edwin Forrest. Gen. Graham was in good spirits, though still suffering greatly from the effects of his confinement in Richmond.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SUCCESSFUL CHASE AFTER GUERRILLAS.

Organization of a Corps of Veteran Soldiers.

BUSHWHACKING AND PICKET FIRING.

Deserters and the Leader of a Marauding Gang to be Executed.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

A detachment of Col. Baker's Rangers, which left here a week ago, returned last evening. They report that during their absence they had several brushes with Mosby's and Ware's men, and they succeeded in putting the enemy to flight in every instance. One of these engagements was at Soldiers' Gap and another at Barr's farm, near Middleburgh. Our forces in the latter instance knew that the enemy outnumbered them, but they determined that they would test their fighting ability. Dividing into two detachments, they suddenly dashed upon them, and put them to flight in a very short time. On one occasion, Mosby having stopped at a house near Middleburgh to get breakfast, an effort was made to capture him, but unfortunately he escaped. In all our brushes with the enemy we had only one man killed. The loss of the enemy is not known.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac represent that the Provost-Marshal-General has recently seized the merchandise and persons of sutlers, for infractions of the regulations concerning trade in the lines, and for attempting to bribe the subordinate Provost agents. The latter offence will be summarily punished, and the effects of the offenders confiscated.

Some changes have recently been made in the locations of the corps, but nothing indicating immediate active operations.

Conscripts in large numbers are arriving. Those yesterday include about 900 from New-York and Vermont.

Surgeon Gaines R. Jennes, late Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, has been relieved from duty at his own request, and transferred to the Middle Department.

It is reported that an execution by hanging will take place in the Second corps within a few days. The victim is named Anderson, originally a private in the Seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment, but subsequently transferred to Rickett's battery, whence he deserted and formed a band of native guerrillas, who for a long time committed depredations on sutlers' trains in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, and was supposed to belong to Mosby's command. When captured he had on a rebel Major's uniform, and his wardrobe showed he had several other suits of disguise in reserve. It is said he several times entered our lines, and once or twice went into his old battery.

Organization of a Veteran Corps—Bushwhacking—Picket Firing—Military Executions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Monday, Oct. 5, 1863.

Military executions, returning deserters, the arrival of conscripts, prisoners of war and contrabands, the occasional shooting of a soldier on picket or the wounding of one by a bushwhacker within our own lines, the burning of a railroad bridge, and last, but not least, the query in everybody's mouth, what is to be done next with the Army of the Potomac?—minor incidents inseparable from the great struggle in which the military power of the Government is now engaged—embraces all there is embodied in camp rumors, I believe, at this time. I had nearly forgotten, however, the most prominent sensation among the soldiers just at present, and that is

THE ORGANIZATION OF A VETERAN CORPS.

This corps, as the readers of the Times are doubtless well aware, is to be composed of the three years' men who, at the end of two years, reënlist for three years—making their whole term of service five years, unless sooner discharged. Aside from the honor and the *esprit de corps* which this organization will incite in the breast of every true soldier in the Union army, the emoluments that accrue to those who reënlist for this corps are a recognition of past services—something that will exert quite as great an influence in the mind of a soldier while considering what course to pursue, as the mere money value of what is to be received. Next to his honor, every good soldier likes to have his faithful services acknowledged by the authorities representing the people. This stimulates him to continue his arduous duties when home and kindred—a family, perhaps—invite him away to the more peaceful walks of civil life. Moreover, the recognition thus made does away to a great extent, if not entirely, with that feeling which was naturally engendered in the hearts of all those enlisted to bear the name of veterans by the paying of large bounties to induce men to enter the service at a late day, while they were promoted by purely patriotic impulses and without the hope of any pecuniary reward.

It is a gratifying fact to know that a majority—and, it is believed, a very large majority—of the veterans will take upon themselves the new obligation. In the regiments, thus far, where the proposition of the Government has been submitted, more than half of the members thereof have at once signified their willingness to reënlist. Every day's reflection increases the list, for there are many men who, with true Yankee characteristics, like to reflect a little before taking a step so important. An army with such a nucleus, and engaged in so holy a cause as that of preserving the Union, must be invincible. Let traitors in arms and covertly at home tremble.

BUSHWHACKING.

It is a remarkable fact that there are more or less bushwhackers who continue to ply their vocation within our own lines. A soldier was wounded within one mile of headquarters a few days ago. Night before last an artilleryman was captured by three men, held a prisoner for a day, was robbed of everything he had, and at night, while his captors were endeavoring to cross the Rapidan with him, he managed to elude them and return to camp. But effective measures, it is understood, have been adopted to rid the country of this barbarous crew.

PICKET FIRING.

Picket firing along our front has almost entirely ceased. Occasionally, however, a fatal shot is fired, as was the case in the Second corps recently, by which one man was killed.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

On Friday last two men were executed in the First corps for the crime of desertion, in presence of the whole command. One of the culprits represented Pennsylvania, and the other New-Jersey. Strange it is that men who have witnessed all the horrors of many battle-fields unmoved, turn faint and sickening away at the sight of a military execution. Is it the disgrace attached to such an act that produces this effect? Other culprits are to pass through the same terrible ordeal.

Deserters from both armies—contrabands and conscripts—come into camp daily. As correspondents are prohibited questioning deserters and others who come from the enemy's lines, the authorities will most probably lose the benefit of what they do know. If the information obtained and made public by correspondents in regard to the movement of a portion of Lee's army had been acted upon, Gen. Rosecrans would have been fully prepared to meet Bragg with all his reinforcements.

E. A. PAUL.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Near West Warren, on the Western Railroad, the locomotive "Pontiac" exploded last evening, killing Fireman Williams, engineer, Hanvey Sikes, conductor, and William Harry, brakeman, all residents of Springfield. Mr. Goodwin, conductor, and another person were dangerously injured.

The Southern Hotel of St. Louis.
Build for the Ladies Exclusively.

Our readers will find, by examining an advertisement published to-day in its proper column, that the elegant and commodious new structure known as the Southern Hotel, at St. Louis, is offered for lease. The gentlemen composing the Leasing Committee, and whose names are appended to the advertisement, will furnish, upon application to their address, a full description of the hotel, together with lithographic plates of each story, to those who may desire to negotiate for the lease.

With regard to an important and tempting an offer as is here made to the capital and business enterprise of the country, we may say with perfect truth that many have seldom, if ever, been tendered a more promising investment. In the construction of the edifice the best architectural talent procurable in the United States was consulted or employed. None of the improvements pertaining to modern hotels of the highest reputation and the first class have been overlooked, and new ones have been added where it was possible to devise them. In order to secure all conceivable facilities and convenience that guests could desire, the Directors and builders have consulted with keepers of the principal hotels elsewhere, whose recommendations have been carefully collated, and the most valuable suggestions of whom have been adopted in the plans. The arrangement of the various rooms, halls, staircases, &c., is believed to be unsurpassed in any building of the kind in the land. In size it has few superiors, there being three hundred and sixty-one rooms for guests, exclusive of public rooms and others for servants' use. The principal front is 270 feet in length, the side elevations over 113 feet each, and a portion extends through the square, so as to place 60 feet on a fourth street. The other three sides which bound it are among the most accessible and popular thoroughfares in St. Louis, and the entire location is an admirable one in all respects. The material used is that which is coming into such general use in the West and known there as "Chicago stone"—a magnesian limestone, of a regular and handsome yellowish tint, and of the best properties, both as regards durability and appearance. The house will enjoy an opportunity to make alterations before the plastering is finished. The hotel, when fully completed, will undoubtedly take rank with the finest ever constructed. The tenant, whoever he may be, may reckon upon a patronage without limit, as St. Louis is already one of our greatest points of travel, and its future in that respect, as the heart of the mighty West, is inconsolably grand.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and soon grows valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $10; twenty copies one year, $18. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Abbott & Rathbun Have Ready a Fine assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING for Men and Boys.

ABBOTT & RATHBUN, No. 307 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Hoyt & Company, No. 488 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT Morton's, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Diabetes.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Gravel, Brick-dust Deposits.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Irritation of the Bladder.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Catarrh of the Bladder.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Diseases Arising From Exposure or Imprudence.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Nervous Diseases and Prostration of the System,
From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in either sex.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Is safe and pleasant in Taste and Odor. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic,
Strengthening, Blood Purifying and Invigorating.

Certificates from well-known persons in all parts of the country, in book form, giving the full description, the cases and the mode of treatment, will be forwarded upon receipt of postage-stamps.

It is a book of 100 pages.

Price of medicine $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address.

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HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

French Chintzes.
Dinner Sets, richly decorated or plain,
Tea Sets, richly decorated or plain,
Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 550 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Restored to the City.
Dr. E. C. PERRY, the Dermatologist, formerly of No. 49 Winter-st., Boston, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all discolorations of the skin.

Bachelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Celebrated Grain Microscope, 24 sent by mail, prepaid, for $2 25, or with six beautiful mounted objects for $5, or 24 objects for $8. Address HENRY CRAIG, No. 116 Broadway, New-York, or call and examine. A liberal discount to the trade.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
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Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
N. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 455½ Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Ranken's Dispatch Field Reserves and several hair. ROGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in the World. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Centorelli's Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen will find at CANTORELLI'S a very full assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS suitable for Fall and Winter wear, No. 613 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Paralysis, and Numbness of the limbs are cured by Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Baths, Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near Cooper Union. Open for ladies and gentlemen, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Treasure Spring.—HER & CO.'S Rubied Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st., three doors from Astor House. Every instrument warranted, with double the power, greater ease, comfort and elasticity for exclusive rubber elastic bands, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair.—Hoyt's Extract Sarsaparilla—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled From the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 50 Day-st., N. Y.

The Great American Tea Company Issue
THEIR PRICE LIST,
On the
15TH OF OCTOBER.

Hill's Hair Dye—Sir. Black or Brown. Natural Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay st. Sold by all druggists. Intensible hair cutting. Shaving reduced to 15c. at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—MUSGRAVE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, in St. John's Church, Northampton, Mass., by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., of New-York, HENRY T. BROOKS, of Boston, and HANNAH L., daughter of Thomas Musgrave, Esq., of Northampton.

BOOKER—McKEAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, VOLNEY D. BOOKER and Miss CARRIE A. McKEAN, of Paterson, N. J. No cards.

BRINSMADE—CROSBY.—At All Souls' Church, New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, ROBERT W. EMMONS, of Boston, and MARY ISABELLA, daughter of Wayman Crosby, Esq., all of St. Louis.

DEAN—SANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the parish church, Sheffield, by Rev. G. A. Camidge, M.A., of Wakefield, CHARLES ELIAS, M. D., and HELEN AUGUSTA, fourth daughter of Edward T. Sanderson, Esq., of Sandcliffe Grange and of New-York. No cards.

FALES—HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., MARY, daughter of Alexander J. Hamilton, Esq., of New-Brighton, S. I.

GAY—WOOD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, in Trinity Chapel, Haverstraw, N. Y., by Rev. H. B. Bentwich, assisted by Rev. E. A. Washburn, Rector, Rev. H. MAY, Jr., Rector of the parish, and JOSEPHINE HOWARD, youngest daughter of the late Col. J. B. Wood, of this City. No cards.

HARE—CLARKE.—On Monday, Sept. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Lloyd, D.D., EDWARD HARE, of Brooklyn, and ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of J. Clarke, Esq., Montclair, N. J.

SMITH—DRAKE.—At St. John's Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Edward M. Peake, REGINALD B. SMITH and KATHARINE M., daughter of Elias G. Drake.

VARIAN—ESDERSLEEVE.—At the City Office, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. Dr. Micheau, ISAAC VARIAN, of Mott Haven, and SARAH LIBBIE, youngest daughter of the late James Edgerton, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

WOOD—RUSSELL.—At Calvary Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., JOSEPH L. E. WOOD and MARY JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Alexander Russell, all of this City.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, CORNELIA G., wife of Henry J. F. Campbell, and daughter of Robert M. Strahan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 107 East 18th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Oct. 8, at 4 o'clock.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, SAMUEL CLARK, aged 56 years, 1 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 103 Middagh-st., on Friday, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HULL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, WILLIAM HULL, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 466 Atlantic-st., on Friday, Oct. 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HOGAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, after a lingering illness, EMILY M., beloved wife of John Hogan, and daughter of Emily and the late Richard Freed, aged 30 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

LAMBERT.—In South Orange, N. J., JOSEPH M. LAMBERT, only son of Joseph Lambert, of New-York, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

RICHARDSON.—At St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, of dysentery, Rev. LOUISE HUNN RICHARDSON, native of Dutchess County, N. Y., and late graduate of Union Theological Seminary, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the chapel of the above institution, (54th st. and 5th-av.,) on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

SANDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, ISABELLA, wife of Rev. Joseph Sanderson, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parsonage of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, on rear of 46th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. SOPHIA STONE, wife of Aaron Stone, aged 57 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 316 Atlantic-st., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 220.—Oct. 7, 1863.
65, 12, 38, 59, 72, 71, 60, 26, 27, 44, 76, 27, 49.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 221.—Oct. 7, 1863.
11, 5, 13, 47, 17, 42, 75, 48, 27, 67, 22, 77, 74, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Sept. 22, 1863, No. 11,862 drew $100,000, No. 5,677 drew $50,000, No. 13,410 drew $20,000, No. 19,303 drew $10,000, No. 8,231 drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes. 20 per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEVLIN & CO.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
FOR THE
FALL SEASON,
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

CHINCHILLA, BEAVER AND BEDYDON
OVERCOATINGS.
CHEVIOT, TWEED AND FANCY
CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.
NEW STYLES AND COLORS, AT
ARNOUX'S,
BROADWAY CORNER 4TH-ST.

GRAND OPENING
OF ENGLISH CARPETINGS
FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED ENGLISH
MANUFACTURERS.
ROYAL VELVET, BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.
ALSO
Splendid Three-Ply, Super and Double Super Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Mattings.
Druggets, 4 yards wide.
Table and Piano Covers.
Floor Oil Cloths.
Oil-cloths from ¾ to 3 yards wide.
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
All goods guaranteed. No urging to buy.
Be particular to look for No. 99 Bowery,
Sign of the large Golden Eagle.
HIRAM ANDERSON.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable SCALE is required.
SCALES for RAILROADS, COAL and HAY dealers.
SCALES for PROVISION, GRAIN and IRON dealers.
SCALES for GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and CONFECTIONERS.
Counter, Portable, Platform, Dormant Scales, &c.
Weighing-beam Scales, Trimmers and Apparatus.
SCALES adjusted to suit Foreign standards, all of which are warranted in every particular, at Wholesale and Retail.
E. BROWN, (successor to J. L. Brown,) Manufacturer, No. 5 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Elegant Styles of Ivory received, with Solid Gold Backs, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the price by mail. For sale by WM. H. WELLING, manufacturer of Ivory goods, No. 337 Canal-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH
AND DISEASES OF THE
EAR AND THROAT.
Dr. LIGHTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., can be consulted on *Deafness, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head*, and all the various acute and chronic diseases of the *Ear* and *Throat*, at his office, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.
Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What *Dr. John Nott* replied to me at his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before,)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many, with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

FORDA, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of *Dr. Lighthill*. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. *I am now entirely free from Catarrh.* my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

P. B. NOLAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st.

Other testimonials of remarkable cures and references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., &c., can be had on application at the
OFFICE No. 24 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILLIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DIZZINESS—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.*

J. C. RUSHTON'S TROCHES.
BRONCHIAL TROCHES
CURES COUGHS.
CURES BRONCHITIS,
CURES A SLIGHT COLD.
TROCHES
CURES SORE THROAT.
GET J. C. RUSHTON'S.
NO. 411 BROADWAY,
Corner Canal-st.

Never neglect a cough, especially when you can without difficulty procure a bottle of
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
which, for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, croup, whooping cough, and incipient consumption, is unequalled by any remedy extant.

It does not *dry* up a cough, and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am now ready to offer my extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, all new and not surpassed as to assortment, style or price, in this City. The Custom-room, Boys' and Furnishing Department not equaled. Money returned if not pleased. Please call.
P. B. SALDWIN,
Nos. 10 and 12 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Examination of inventions cheerfully given FREE. Specimen copies of the paper sent free.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.
HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1862.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fetid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful: it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great weakness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a shoal continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 259 2d-st.

No. 126 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 32 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me often being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills creeping over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

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CARROLL J. POST, No. 32 South-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT.
An adhesive preparation, insoluble in Water or Oil. It is in a Liquid Form; so easily applied as common paste, and is always ready for use. It is effectual in its applications, and all articles mended with it will be as firmly united as by natural cohesion.

It is perfect in its operation when applied to Woodwork of every description.

Leather in all shapes, even if filled with oil.

Crockery of all kinds.

Jewelry, when a cement is needed, and it is used in many cases instead of solder.

It is invaluable in all the useful arts, where an adhesive substance is needed.

It is an indispensable article for every household, and no housekeeper would be without it after once using it.

Boot makers using machines will find this Cement the only sure thing for cementing the channels.

The public have long wanted an article simple and easy of application, which would not only repair the many accidents that are constantly occurring in the performance of daily duties, but would also be useful in all the various mechanical employments where an adhesive substance is required.

The Proprietors of HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT therefore simply assert

That it is a useful discovery.

That it is inestimably valuable; and one of the best aids to economy that the inventive genius of the age has produced.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a scientific preparation, and the legitimate result of years of study, assisted by practical experiments. Nothing like it has ever before been offered to the public, and it is now offered with the firm conviction that *its merits will give it an enviable reputation wherever it may become known.*

"This excellent article, long advertised in our columns, is a perfect contrivance for putting together and keeping that that which accident or time has severed. Once applied to a broken joint of furniture, a fractured dish or glass, a sole of a shoe, or a bit of carpenter's work, it holds the parts together with an invincible tenacity which permits a new crack anywhere but in that particular spot. It is thoroughly insoluble, as its claims to be."—*N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 2, 1863.*

"During our long experience as a newspaper publisher, we have had frequent occasion to speak editorially of various medical and mechanical preparations; but, as our readers will bear witness, we have never recommended the use of any article hastily or unadvisedly. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a preparation—and a very excellent preparation, too—which we have used on circumstances required, for more than a year past; and we can truly say that it possesses greater merits even than are claimed for it by its enterprising proprietors.

This cement should be found, and soon will be found, in every house, factory, workshop and counting-room in the country. Certainly no article of the kind has ever been introduced to the public which has so suddenly acquired a widespread notoriety as the Insoluble Cement. To enumerate all the purposes for which it can be successfully used, would occupy more space than we could spare in this department of the paper. Read their advertisement, and, after you have read it, straightway go and purchase a liberal supply of the Insoluble Cement. Depend upon it, after having given the preparation a fair trial, you will never consent to be without it."—*Providence General Advertiser, Aug. 1, 1863.*

REMEMBER
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a Liquid form, and is easily applied as common paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is Insoluble in Water or Oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Will Adhere Oily Substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
For sale everywhere.
M. WARD, GLOBE & CO., No. 128 William-st., Sole Agents for New-York.
For sale by CROSBY, BUTTERFIELD & HAVEN, Celoric Engine and Shoe Machine Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.

F. B. SMITH & BLAKE,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND EXTENSIVE RETAILERS
OF
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Upon the low-priced principle, have opened their Fall importations of

SCARFS,	NECK-TIES,	COLLARS,
SCARFS,	NECK-TIES,	COLLARS,
SCARFS,	NECK-TIES,	COLLARS,

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds; and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par. Interest to commence from the day on which the money is received. A discount of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to Banks, bankers, savings banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we shall keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell the same at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases specially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canada, enables us to execute collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October next, at noon.

HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1863.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., Sept. 20, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was adopted by the Board of Directors the 11th of March, 1863, viz:

Resolved—That, as a guarantee of the punctual payment of the interests upon the funded debt of this Company, the first net earnings in each half of the fiscal year, to the extent necessary for the purpose, shall be set off and immediately deposited, as follows, viz.: so much as may be necessary to pay the coupons upon the sterling bonds in the London Joint Stock Bank, and such sum as may be necessary to pay the coupons on the dollar bonds in New-York, which deposits shall be held subject to this purpose only, and that public notice of the deposit shall be given by publication in the City of London and New-York in such manner as the President may direct."

The net earnings for the month of July being more than sufficient for the purpose, funds have been deposited with the London Joint Stock Bank in London and with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. in New-York, for payment of the coupons due 1st February next.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay the coupons on presentation, deducting interest at six per cent. per annum.

WM. E. WATSON Sec. retary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Third National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, I, SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Third National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of September, 1863.

SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
L. S. Deputy Clerk of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COMPROMISE BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, PENN.—By acts of Assembly, Jan. 29 and April 22, 1863, the Sinking Fund Commissioners are directed to purchase annually, at the lowest offered rates, these bonds, to the amount of the Sinking Fund, $36,000, appropriated for their redemption.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with price for Coupon or Registered Bonds, addressed to this office, marked "*Sinking Fund Commissioners*," will be received until Oct. 20.

HENRY LAMBERT, Comptroller.

NOTICE IS AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed "proposals for S. F. Bonds") addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 26th day of October, 1863, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the amount of $24,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $40,000.

J. M. FORBES,
M. TRAVERS,
R. H. RUNNEWELL,
Trustees.

BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BOND COUPONS.—The amount of the coupons due Oct. 1, on the Income Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.

C. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 64 William-st.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid on and after this day, at our office, No. 31 Nassau-st., where also the bonds which they mature may be exchanged for first mortgage 7 3-10 cent. bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, (consolidated), maturing July 1, 1902.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
BANKERS, No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, upon application, "5-20" 6 per cent. bonds in all denominations, at par.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

BUREAU OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 11 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, Oct. 5. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.

JNO. MURPHY, Receiver.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Oct. 1.

MCKINDLEY & ANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 32 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF THE WESTERN UNION Telegraph Company.
Stock of the Pacific Telegraph Company.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 20 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates
H. M. P. GALLAGHER & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
ISSUED BY THE
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI,
LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE,
MILWAUKEE AND HORICON,
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI
RAILROADS.
RAILROAD SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STATE, CITY AND
COUNTY BONDS PURCHASED.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

PACIFIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1863.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, Sept. 26, 1863.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI BONDS ISSUED IN aid of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

All persons holding Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued in aid of the construction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of said City in Milwaukee, or at the office of W. Schall & Co., in the City of New-York, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent until maturity on all Bonds due July 1, 1883, and thereafter at the rate of 7 per cent until the day of surrender of the Bonds; also, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent on the Bonds still outstanding, issued Nov. 1, 1858, from the time when due until surrender of the Bonds.

No interest will be allowed on Bonds subsequent to Dec. 1, 1863.

Bonds not accompanied with all the Coupons belonging to the same a pro rata deduction will be made.

ALEX. MITCHELL,
W. P. LYNDE,
CHAS. H. LARKIN,
Commissioners of the Public Debt.

FOR SALE—
STOCK OF THE WESTERN
UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 8 Wall-st., (basement.)

$5,000 WANTED—AS A LOAN ON IMproved and unincumbered real estate, worth $12,000, in New-Jersey, three miles from Jersey City. No broker need apply. Address, for three days, N. S. L., Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

INSURANCE SCRIP—ATLANTIC, 1863; Union, 1863; Commercial, 1863; New-York, 1863—wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 30th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not claimed by the 30th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TURNING BUILDINGS, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the morning of the 30th of September until the morning of the 7th of October next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE Dollars per share, (7½ per cent.) free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY Dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

S. S. COOKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th proximo. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of Oct. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., No. 63 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company (of Hartford) payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
NO. OF DEPOSITORS..... 12,000
ASSETS..... $817,563
Dividends have all been SIX PER CENT. on $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 *will bear interest from Oct. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before 20th October will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 157 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
This Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 2, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst. Bank-books in English, German or French.

GEORGE S. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital..... $300,000
Surplus over..... 200,000 Assets over..... $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 40 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT B. ROSE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTER 20 FEET long, nearly new and panaled, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 56 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SUFFERNUS, Auctioneer,
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
BY EMINENT DUSSELDORF ARTISTS.
By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at the gallery, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. In calling attention of connoisseurs, amateurs and the art-loving public to this sale, we would simply state that the collection has been made in every case from the artists themselves by a gentleman of cultivated taste, whose opportunities, from a lengthened residence at Dusseldorf, for the acquisition of paintings of the highest class, are unsurpassed. Every specimen in the sale may be fairly said to be a chef d'œuvre of the particular artist—the range of subjects including history, landscape, figures, genre, fruit, marine, still life, &c.; the principal feature being the possession of the world-renowned painting,

"RETURN OF THE REAPERS," BY BECKER,
which formed one of the leading attractions in the late Mr. Baker's collection, at the Derby Galleries. In addition, is a SUPERB FRUIT PIECE, BY FREYER, and examples by

Freyer,	Lentze,	Achenbach,
De Block,	C. M. Wehr,	Meyer Von Bremen
Hubner,	Guillemin,	Kindler,
Robbe,	Post,	Herzog,
Hegner,	Mayden,	Adler,
Hildesman,	Bever,	Hess,
De Breckeleer,	Hahn,	D'Unker,
Gambshap,	C. Becker,	Engelhardt,
Meyerheim,	Brunier,	Steinicke,
Muhlke,	Fiskus,	Boser,
Jacobsen,	Klein,	Volkers.

The collection is now on exhibition, a catalogues ready for delivery from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. until sale. Catalogues will be forwarded by mail to those sending a request to that effect. Auctioneers' office, Nos. 126 and 127 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) OCTOBER 8,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Long Island Ins. Co.	40	Greenfield, Mass., Gas Co.
25	Com. Mark. Ins. Co.	50	Co.
10	Shoemaker Ins. Co.	50	Paterson Gas Co.
100	Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.	10	Merchants' Ins. Co.
200	Citizens' Gas Co.	175	Paterson Gas Co.
5	American Ex. Co.	40	Eagle Fire Ins.
500	Coney Island R. R.	20	Commonwealth Ins. Co.
100	Metallic Burial Case Co.		

$3,650 Tennessee State 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, due 1892.
$1,000 Keokuk City 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown R. 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE MONDAY, OCT. 12.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
REAL SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE,
MANUFACTURED BY JAMES DIXON & SON, OF SHEFFIELD.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 33 Nassau-st.:

Real Sheffield plated ware, manufactured by James Dixon & Son, of Sheffield, being the balance of stock consigned to us for sale by Mr. Ward. Also, consisting of dish covers, solid silver edges; large venison dish covers and heaters, casters with English cut glass, silver tops; waiters of various sizes, with shield, silver edges; vegetable dishes, stands, covers and heaters, both for warm and cold; tea and coffee sets, tea-kettles, jointed do., squash sparpenes, with flower vases, dishes for preserves, &c., solid silver-plated wine coolers, egg boilers, French vegetable dishes and covers, new styles, with handles; ink stands, candlesticks, bottle stands, soup tureens, entree dishes, pudding dishes with covers, and lamp stands, also handsome do., gravy dishes, tea and coffee urns, claret pitchers, ale cellars, cups, pickle stands, mustard pots, sauce tureens, &c. The above articles are all plated on German silver, with solid silver edges. They can be examined the day before the sale. The reputation of this English house in the manufacture of plated ware is too well known to require comment.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT AUCTION, ON
University-place.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell, at auction, on
FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1863, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The three-story and attic brick high stoop first-class house and lot, No. 50 University-place, west side, between 11th and 12th sts. The house is 25x100 feet, in fine order and contains all the modern conveniences. Lot 25x100 feet.

Immediate possession given. Terms easy.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
From store No. 113 Wall-st.,
8 bales COTTON, captured by United States steamer *Fort Henry*.
15 bales Island COTTON, cargo sloop *Richards*.
20 bales Old BAGGING, cargo schooner *Frolic*.

JAMES C. CLAFF,
United States Marshal, Southern Dist. Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize sloop SPRINGBOK, consisting of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, WOOLEN GOODS, LINEN, THREAD, NEEDLES, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, HAIR BRUSHES, PENCILS, SABRES, BUTTONS, WRAPPING AND WRITING PAPER, TEA, COFFEE, PEPPER, PIMENTO, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, ROOT GINGER, EPSOM SALTS, MUSTARD, SALTPETRE, DRUGS, TIN, &c., &c., &c.

N. B.—A steamer will leave the Barge Office, foot of Whitehall-st., at 10 o'clock, to convey purchasers to the sale.

HOST. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.
CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., a sorrel horse, 15¾ hands high, sound and kind every way, good driver; also, pair ponies, 14 hands high, very stylish, splendid saddle beasts; also, City-built top buggy, good order; one light ditto; one ditto, pleasure-box wagon, rockaways and park wagons, coupe rockaway, harness, blankets, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of October, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize sloop *Evening Star*, consisting of nine bales and part bales of cottons, and four round bales of loose cotton.

H. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn,

40 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part cargo of the prize schooner *Hattie*.

H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JOSEPH BINSKMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 9,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

Two rosewood parlor suits, pier-glasses, centre-tables, settee, chairs, gas chandeliers, marble-top hat-stands, bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top chamber suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, paintings, china, glassware, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 84 COLUMBIA-ST.—Three-story, basement and cellar Brown-stone front house, with lot extending through to 3 ½ avenue. The house contains 16 rooms, all finished in the most perfect manner, and has modern improvements. It is nearly new, and in good order. On the roof is an observatory, and above that another observatory or lantern, built in the strongest manner with iron frame. The house in rear is five full stories high. The view from the property is unobstructed, and commands the entire Bay and Harbor of New-York, together with the islands and New-Jersey shore, as well as of New-York and a large portion of Brooklyn. The location is in the most desirable part of Brooklyn Heights.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8¼ Pine-st., New-York.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE—MICHAEL WALTERS will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1863, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 220, 222, 224 and 302 Henry-st., A large quantity of machinery, consisting of 4 planing and moulding machines, several circular saws, patent scroll saws, boring machines, turning and other lathes, solid and hollow augers, tenoning machine, double bilin planer, grooving machine, and saw, 1,000 moulding cutters, 200 moulding planes, with all the shafting, belting and pullies on the premises.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY E. T. WILLIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c., on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Murray-st., comprising a large assortment, &c. Also, 20 cases of earthenwares, French China vases, glassware, silver-plated ware, Japan tea trays. Worthy the attention of the Trade. Catalogue on Thursday.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF G AND 3D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the first, second and third WEDNESDAYS, the 14th and 21st of October, at the corral near the Washington Observatory, a large lot of HORSES and MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. GARRETSON, A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY
ON THIRD-AV., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell
On THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, the following described property, viz.:

The lot of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of East 50th-st. and 3d-av., being 24 feet 6 inches by 110 feet. The improvements consist of a modern built 4-story brick house, with stores on the corner. No. 2 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, known as No. 2201 3d-av. Two 2-story and basement brown-stone adjoining on the rear, each 15 by 24 feet 6 inches, known as Nos. 115 and 117 East 50th-st. One 4-story brick house on rear of lot, 20 by 24 feet 6 inches, known as No. 119 East 50th-st.

This property is very desirable as an investment, being well improved, and producing a large rental.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF 20 VALUABLE LOTS ON 18TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of G. V. Ball, Esq., executor of estate of John Tunnell, deceased,

18TH-STREET.—20 lots, situate south side of 18th-st., about 150 feet west of 6th-av., each 20x92 feet. Eighty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 7 per cent., payable by the purchaser.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 8 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE OWNERS OF A VALUABLE MINERAL DEAL, existing in this City—the article, both crude and manufactured, is extensively used in the iron and various other trades—desire a party to take an interest, with a capital of $15,000 or more, to introduce the manufacture in New-York City. The business is staple in character, having a ready basis in the fact that the advertisers hold a substantial monopoly of the raw material, itself an article of large sale. The profits are also large. Apply, for further information, to J. S. PIERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BONE-BOILING and bone-burning establishment, near the City, offering several advantages of location and convenience for freighting to and from. Particulars made known on application to Mr. WOOD, No. 206 Broadway. Terms most liberal.

FOR SALE—THE A NO. 1 AT LLOYDS, IRON screw steamers RIGAS FERREOS and GEORGE OLYMPIUS, recently arrived from Liverpool, now lying in the port of Montreal. Canada. For terms and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. JAMES & CO., 68, Sacrement-st., Montreal.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRODUCE Commission business; one who can influence consignments to join the advertiser, now established in good location in general storage. To such, with small capital, a favorable chance. Apply to BROWNE & MOORE, No. 286 Broadway.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 201 Broadway, for 24 days.

THE ADVERTISER HAS BEEN THIRTY years a merchant in City and country; having recently sold out his business, he would like an agency for some mercantile or manufacturing establishment. Would consent to travel three months in the year. None need apply unless prepared to pay at least $1,000 a year. Address J. K., Box No. 843 New-York Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE OWNERS OF A VALUABLE MINERAL DEAL, existing in this City—the article, both crude and manufactured, is extensively used in the iron and various other trades—desire a party to take an interest, with a capital of $15,000 or more, to introduce the manufacture in New-York City. The business is staple in character, having a ready basis in the fact that the advertisers hold a substantial monopoly of the raw material, itself an article of large sale. The profits are also large. Apply, for further information, to J. S. PIERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

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FOR SALE—THE A NO. 1 AT LLOYDS, IRON screw steamers RIGAS FERREOS and GEORGE OLYMPIUS, recently arrived from Liverpool, now lying in the port of Montreal, Canada. For terms and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. JAMES & CO., 68, Sacrement-st., Montreal.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family, having a large, well furnished room, with bath, gas, &c., will take a single gentleman; situation convenient to Fulton-ferry and Court-street ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, B, 57 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife(s); with modern improvements. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining board for himself, sister and daughter, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. They wish one room in the second and two in the third story, say between 4th and 5th avs., and not above 25th-st. Address M. S., Box No. 107 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for a lady and son; location must be above 32d-st. and west of 4th-av.; two rooms required; one large, with fire and southern exposure, the other small. Address, stating lowest terms, which must be moderate, T. T., Box No. 4167 Post-Office. Business with the city required.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO MAKE arrangements for board for himself and wife in a quiet, pleasant, private family up town, where no other boarders are taken, and where he can have a suite of rooms. A whole floor preferred. Address, stating locality and when and where an interview may be had, T. L. C., Box 5,009 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A FAMILY OF FIVE adults desire a handsomely furnished suite of rooms in a private family, where there are no other boarders. The house must be first class, and rejects with every modern convenience; location in the vicinity of 34th or Madison avs. and 23d-st. Address, Box 194 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD for two adults. Terms not to exceed $4 each. Location between Franklin and Broome, and Broadway and Hudson sts. Address T. HALL, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, BEtween 23d and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Breakfast only required. Address, stating particulars, C, Station A.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLORS and bed-roo

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME. DR. WARD, from the University of London, Paris and Edinburgh, in the discovery of the only certain remedy for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Secondary and Constitutional Diseases, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enables him to offer assurance to those who have been deceived by others, that his remedies have failed. Dr. Ward's Remedies restore the vigor of youth in four weeks. This specific against nature manifested to the most shattered constitutions, prostrate disqualifications, impediments to marriage, &c., &c., are speedily cured. The aim is to consult, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Gentlemen in want of medical assistance, who have tried in vain other so-called remedies, and have been deceived, will find it to their own profit to consult, confidentially, day and evening.

Manhood and the Vigor of Youth restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and all impediments to marriage, whether from excesses, mental anxiety, indulgence, or exposure, resulting from self-abuse, &c. No time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent, giving full development and vigor to the system, and speedily destroying disease, secret habits or impediments. Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure, sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 49 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

Important to the Married and those about to be Married.—Dr. A. M. LAURIEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, Author of the Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases which require no restraint and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the cause and permanently curing that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge are beginning to appreciate it, for hardly a person that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has drenched the whole blood of the System, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Continue to extract teeth without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Offices, 19 Union-square, corner of 14th-st. corner of the anæsthetic effects of the gas, will administer it in person. Dentists instructed and furnished with the right apparatus on reasonable terms. Send for a circular. S. S. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN, Jr.
Office No. 19 Bond-st.

Drs. Griffin & Brothers, No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are now extracting teeth positively without pain by the use of the nitrous oxide gas, or exhilarating gas; they are also prepared to confine to dentistry the peculiar business of manufacturing the gas, and to give full instructions for administering the same. N. B.—No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

Pain positively done away with in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform; guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold save teeth, $20; vulcanite, $5; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. R. L. WAIT, No. 56 6th-av., opposite 11th-st.

Removal.—G. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, NO 330 Clinton-place, near University, 8th-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Commission Brokers, at No. 20½ Exchange-place.
GEORGE SIMONSON, of New-York Stock Exchange.
LEWIS M. BROWN, late of Brown, Wilson & Fisher.

No. 32 William-street, New-York, Oct. 6, 1863.

The firm of SHERMAN & CO., Stock Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. W. SHERMAN will sign in liquidation.
A. W. SHERMAN,
DUDLEY HALL.

The undersigned will continue the Stock business at No. 20 William-st., as heretofore.
A. W. SHERMAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.—New-York Court of Common Pleas.—Henry Rawls and Charles St. John Seymour against Francis Gottsberger, as nuncupative will of William Gordon, an insolvent debtor. In pursuance of an order of the said Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of August, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of William Gordon, an insolvent debtor, to be and appear before the said Court, at a session thereof to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1864, to exhibit their demands, duly verified, before the Hon. Daniel Pratt, one of the Judges of said Court, and to attend at the opening thereof. Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1863.
By order of the Court,
R. T. ROBINSON, Clerk.

Hazard & Talcott, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 1 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,700 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
COLUMBIA
Capt. JEFFERY,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Nov. 3.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Passage from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $35, $30, $60, $100.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 29 Broadway.
For freight and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	Time.
LOUISIANA	2,868	Brocking,	Oct. 3.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Oct. 10.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts,	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 21 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{ $80 / $100 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, Hoodon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, Lang, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 21.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 00
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.
The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 8. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Oct. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday.....Oct. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to Queenstown.....75 | Steerage to Queenstown.....25
First cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Roblee,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30.50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{ $80 / $100 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, Hoodon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, Lang, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 21.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
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Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
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For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND ROWE'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamers META and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5, 10 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8, 2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 7, 11 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9, 2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 8½ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 12, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 12, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13, 7½ A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 3 P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 69 M.	Friday, Oct. 16, 9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 9 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 19, 10 A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 21, 9 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20, 11 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22, 10 A.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 21, 2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23, 10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22, 2 P.M.
River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.	

OCTOBER, 1863.
LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.
STEAMER HELEN, Capt. J. P. Cousins.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES BRANCH PORT.
Monday, Oct. 5, 8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 5, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2 P.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 7, 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 7, 2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 8, 2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 9, 8 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 9, 2 P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 8 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 2 P.M.
Monday, Oct. 12, 8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 12, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13, 2 P.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 14, 2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15, 2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 16, 8½ A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 17, 12 M.
Monday, Oct. 19, 10 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20, 2 P.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 21, 10 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22, 2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23, 10 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 24, 6 A.M.
Monday, Oct. 26, 10 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 27, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 28, 9 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 29, 7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 29, 9 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 31, 9 A.M.	

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.
The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARNOT Jr., will leave New-York, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., landing at Kingston, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1863.

Day-Boat for Albany.—The steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:30 A. M. Fare to Yonkers 25c.; fare to West Point and Newburgh, 75c.; to Poughkeepsie, $1; to Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, $1 50; to Albany, $1 50, connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads.
The ARMENIA leaves on alternate days from Harrison-st.

Direct Steamboat Line for Hartford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Fishkill Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 22, 1863.

For New-Haven, Hartford, Meriden and Springfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

Steamer Mattawan will leave Robertson-st., Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M. for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 5 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 2½, 3, 4 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A.M. and 3:15 and 5 P.M.	7:25, 10:27 A.M. and 3:22 and 5:32 P.M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:27 P.M. Sleeping Car,) 10:30 P.M.	
Way, 6:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.	

On SUNDAY, 8:45 and 9:30 P.M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wells-cott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6 A. M., 8:30 A. M. Express Train, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. Express Train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerico-cen. and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 6 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 6 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 7:15 A. M. (from 34th-st.) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Sprouse, (on Sundays,) at 6:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Erie Railway.—Passenger Trains: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
2 P. M.—Way for Otisville.
4 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and principal stations. The night of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trains leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the C. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 2 P. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

Morris and Essex Railroad Company.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1863, trains on this road will arrive and depart from foot of Barclay-st., New-York, via Hoboken. Important changes in running time will be made; see time-bills, for which see bills.
J. B. SAESINGER, Sup't.

New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroad.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-bills.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

Northern R.R. of N. Jersey.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. GEO. W. EMMARET, Sup't.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.
Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, No. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.
HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.
By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORIBON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
Counsellor Connor, } Clerks.
Gen. J. Thompson, }

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1863.
An army medical board will meet in the City of New-York, on the 15th instant, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Regular Army.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications must be made to the Secretary of War, or through the Surgeon-General of the Army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth, and they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are now several vacancies in the Medical Staff of the Regular Army. By order.
C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U. S. Army.

Headquarters Provost-Marshal's Office, Ninth Congressional District, State of New-York, (7th-st., northwest corner of West 47th-st.,)
New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.
All drafted men residing in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, (being the third Sub-District of the Ninth Congressional District,) who have not yet reported at these headquarters, must do so on or before the 5th day of October, instant.
All such who shall fail to report within the time above limited will be treated as deserters and dealt with accordingly.
CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Capt. and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.
JOHN M. SANDS,
Commissioner Board of Enrollment.
WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D.
Surgeon Board of Enrollment.

Army Medical Board.
No. 646 Broome-st., New-York.
The Army Medical Board will convene for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored troops, every day at No. 646 Broome-st.
Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A substitute.—Wanted, an acceptable substitute, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply at No. 63 Pine-st., in the basement.

Exempts.—Drafted exempts can have their papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

FURNITURE.

Enameled Chamber Furniture.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chamber, plain and ornamental; parlor, library, dining and kitchen furniture, and everything pertaining to cabinet ware. WARREN WARE, No. 21 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 2, at 8, when will be presented Verdi's Opera, in four acts, of
RIGOLETTO.
The principal characters by
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
(Her first appearance this season.)
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR FERDINANDO BELLINI,
SIGNOR DOMENICO COLLETTI,
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, (Extra night,)
MME. JOSEFINE MEDORI
In her great and unrivaled character of
NORMA.
In active preparation, Verdi's grand opera of
MACBETH,
which will be produced during next week.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named representations will commence
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Fine sts., from 9 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRA OPERA NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1863.
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
MME. JOSEFINE MEDORI
In her sublime and unrivaled character of
NORMA.
The cast including
MME. JOSEFINE MEDORI,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR HANIBAL BIACHI.
PRICE OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Tickets and secured seats can now be had at the regular ticket office.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers are respectfully informed that they will have the privilege of retaining their seats for Saturday's (extra night) NORMA, if applied for this day, (Thursday.) Oct. 2.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
BY URGENT REQUEST,
FAVORITE ENGAGEMENTS,
Mr. G. H. Andrews, Mr. Dolmon Grace, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Gourlay, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Tyrell.
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN
Sarah Tibbs.....Miss Mary Shaw
Tommy Sledge.....Mr. Lennox
Doors open at 7; begins at 8.

IRVING HALL.—MR. DEMPSTER'S SECOND AND LAST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
for the present, will be given on
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
on which occasion he will introduce the songs from TENNYSON'S IDYLLS OF THE KING, together with miscellaneous selection of his own songs, and
THE MAY QUEEN,
A cantata in three parts.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50c. extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano Forte has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

PIANOS. MUSIC
READ THIS. NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE, BUT TRUE.
Our world-renowned PIANOS—the result of all modern improvements—are offered now at extremely low rates. All Pianos warranted for five years, and taken back if not suitable. Our prices are from $300 upward. Dealers and Teachers will find it to their own profit by recommending our Pianos.
MUSIC.—In spite of the high premium on gold and 30 per cent. duties, we concluded to sell all foreign and domestic Music of every description at only 2c. to 3c. per page, and only 1c for duets.
All orders from the country promptly filled, and mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.
P. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 629 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reasons why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 80 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MEMORY BELLS.
This new and beautiful song by Tucker, author of "When this Cruel War is Over," sung nightly by C. G. Lockwood, at Wood's Minstrels. Price, 30 cents. Copies sent by mail.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
Music Publishers,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.
Harmonic new scale, which have been so much admired at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power and brilliancy of tone to any pianos now known. They may be had of the manufacturer,
J. B. PECK, No. 570 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 100 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
Piano-fortes at lower prices than any other first-class manufacturer.
CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NEW MUSIC.
GOTTSCHALK MOUNTAINEER'S SONG,
just published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

New Instrumental Music.—"Idle Fancies," by Kelsea Chorlton. "Spirit of Prayer," by W. F. Muller." "Summer House of Roses," by Mrs. Parkhurst. "Le Fiel Folie." "West Point Waltz." "Frederica Waltz." "J. G. Barnard Waltz." "We Are Coming, Father Abraham." "Always look on the Sunny Side." "Brilliant Variations" by Charles Grobe, &c., each. "Shall We know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bleasner, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano. 50 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 25c. each. Mailed free. A Pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

At Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway, Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons taged, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs—Nine to twelve stops; pr

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

the Polish memorandum in the Moniteur. M. de Sybeme had called upon M. Drouyn de Lhuys. We are in a position to affirm that since the communication of the last diplomatic document no interview has taken place between M. de Budberg and M. Drouyn de Lhuys."

The London Times says: "It is not easy to say whether the negotiations between the three Western Powers and the Emperor of Russia are actually concluded for the present year, but for all that the controversy is virtually concluded. The appeal. Appeal there is to be, lies evidently in that ultimate reason, which is no reason at all, but the arbitrament of brute force—the shock of contending Powers. We must rest our hopes for peace evidently more on the moderation of the French than on that of the Russian Government. In the meantime the object has been gained, and Poland is handed over for another six months without a possibility of relief to the Power against which she is so bravely and so vainly struggling."

It is asserted that the Russian Admiralty is making experiments with vessels specially destined, in the event of war, to be sunk in the channels of Cronstadt. A decree has been issued recalling all cavalry officers at present on leave, to their regiments.

Telegrams from Cracow, Lemberg, &c., continue to record engagements and important movements on the part of the insurgents.

The Czar publishes further details of the attempt upon the life of Gen. Bano. It appears that the bomb was not thrown from the Zamoyska Palace, but from the pavement. The soldiers, in revenge, outraged women and pillaged the property of 1,500 inhabitants of Warsaw.

Col. Langiewicz, who took a prominent part in the destruction of Count Zamoyski's palace, was stabbed in Warsaw.

A Berlin journal asserts that Gen. Mouravieff, Governor of Wilna, will be relieved of his functions next month.

INDIA.

The Calcutta and China mails arrived at Marseilles on the 25th, and were expected to reach London in season to be forwarded to America per *Persia*, via Queenstown.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 26.

The prospect of the fall of Charleston is much debated. The friends of the South assert that it will not affect the issue.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* cannot perceive what great military advantage would accrue from the capture—certainly none equal to the capture of Knoxville and Chattanooga, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

The *Times* to-day editorially labors to show that exhaustion of strength is practically felt by both combatants, in about equal degree, and only wishes it would induce them to terminate the strife.

It is reported that Baron Gros has informed Earl Russell that the opinion of the French Government relative to Polish negotiations is that it is preferable to close a useless discussion.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The man arrested as Nena Sahib has finally proved not to be him.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LYONS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Rhine has overflowed its bed to the height of two metres along the line of Lyons. The country upon the banks of the river is submerged. The Seine has also risen to a considerable height.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The *Patrie* of this evening says that the question whether the Poles should be recognized in the quality of belligerents has been continually raised by one of the two great maritime Powers.

The *Patrie* announces the arrival of Chevalier Niagra at Turin.

The *Nation* gives, without guaranteeing its accuracy, a report that the Corps Legislatif will be convoked in October.

The *Pays* denies the truth of the rumor that M. Drouyn de Lhuys had tendered his resignation.

The same paper contradicts the statement that the Duke de Gramont had been charged to address communications upon the Polish question to the Austrian Government.

The *Pays* further states that no intention is entertained of superseding Baron Gros, who will return to London to-morrow. Prince Napoleon will also leave for London to-morrow; but his journey has no political bearing.

BERLIN, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The Federal Council has decided to withdraw the Swiss Embassy from Japan on account of the political condition of that country.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 25th were weak, and fell ⅛ @ cent., closing as 93¼@93⅝.

The bullion market was firm, at 3⅝@4 ⅛ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £28,728.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1¼d.; Dollars, 5s. 3¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The *Daily News* City Article says very little business now takes place in the London Market in American Securities, the transactions in which have been, in former times, on so extensive a scale. The fact is that these Securities have been so largely absorbed by the Americans themselves, that the constant exportation of them has left the London Market denuded of stock, and this circumstance renders it now a matter of comparative difficulty to effect dealings. The apparently unabated confidence of the Americans in the financial resources of their country, in spite of the enormous expenditure in progress, is certainly one of the most remarkable features of the day.

Baring Bros. & Co. say there is very little doing. United States Fives, 69@70; United States Sixes, 72@73; Virginia Sixes, 40@42; Pennsylvania Fives, 65@71; Illinois, 14@18 discount; Erie, 72@74.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 26—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market opened with less excitement, but the continued good inquiry for Cloth and Yarn in Manchester has caused prices to harden here, and though the business is smaller in extent than last week, there has daily been a very good demand. Prices close about a farthing dearer in American, ½d. in Madras, ⅛@9-32d. in Egyptian, fully ⅛d. in Surat, while Pernam is ⅛d. dearer. Bengal, on the other hand, is more freely offered, at rather easier prices. The business to-day to arrive has been extensive. The sales of the week on the spot add up 64,480 bales, of which 23,040 were to speculators and 3,370 to exporters. On Thursday and Friday the market became quiet and prices were a little easier. Sales on Friday about 6,000 bales, one-half being for speculation and export. The quotations for fair Americans are nominal. Middling Orleans is at 27½d. Mobiles 27¼d. Uplands 26½d. Texas 26¼d. The stock on hand is 503,000 bales, including 40,680 American. At sea from India 262,000 bales."

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—The demand yesterday showed some little check, but producers generally were firm and refused to make the slightest concession in prices. Contracts would not be taken except at a further improvement.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Highland, Aspinwall & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report: Flour dull, and 6@12½ cents (4s. 6d.) bbl. lower. Would have to be made. Wheat also heavy, and 1d.@2d. cheaper for inferior, but steady for fine; Winter red, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; Chicago and Milwaukee 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. @ 100 lbs. Corn dull, and prices barely maintained; mixed, 30s. 6d.; white, 31s. @ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report: Beef in moderate demand at steady rates. Pork quiet but firmly held. Bacon, more doing and partially 6d.@1s. dearer. Butter in good demand for really fine. Lard in more request at 58s. 6d.@60s. 6d. Tallow active and 6d.@1s. dearer. North American, 41s @42s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes in rather more demand; Pots, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Pearls, 33s. @ 34s. Sugar quiet, but firm. Coffee in steady demand at full rates. Rice of a shade lower, but in better demand at the decline. Rosin—Sales of Philadelphia at 6s. 6d.; and Baltimore at 7s. Linseed very dull and 1s. lower. Linseed Oil quiet at 44s. 6d. Nothing doing in Cod Oil. Jute in speculative demand, and 10s.@20s. dearer. Spirits of Turpentine—Sales of American on private terms; French opened firm, but closed dull at 70s. Resin—American Common sold at 30s.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. Boult, Edgell & Brandon report a quiet market. Refined, 2s. 6d. on the spot, and 2s. 5d. @2s. 7½d. for forward delivery. Crude Pennsylvanian, 820 @ 821.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs quiet and still tending down. Iron firm; Pigs, 58s. 6d. @ 60s.; Bars, £6 10s. @ £6 15s.; Rails, £6 10s. Sugar in demand at full prices. Coffee flat and partially 1s. lower. Rice in fair demand. Tea.—Nothing doing. Tallow has fluctuated, closing quiet at 44s. @ 44s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine have declined to 70s. for French. Crude Petroleum, £31; Refined, 2s. 7d. Sperm Oil quiet, £80. Linseed Oil active, 43s. 6d. Cod Oil, £36.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 6—11 P. M.

The editor of the *Aurora Times*, Esmeralda, fought a duel yesterday with Dr. Rachelton. The editor's ankle was shattered.

Gov. Nye and Dept have made treaties with the Shoshanee Indians. All the tribes between Fort Bridger and Reese River are friendly.

PRESENTATION TO YOUNG NICOLO AT THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION.—This remarkable artist and youthful rival of the Parisian Leotard, has been creating quite a furore at the Alhambra. He has a farewell benefit on Saturday, appearing afternoon and evening. Numerous admirers of this lad intend, in the evening, to present him with a gold medal, value $250, as a mark of admiration for his intrepidity, grace and skill; it was manufactured by Bass, Bacon & Co. Master Nicolo sails for Havana next week to fulfill engagements; is not including Saturday he appears afternoon and evening at the Alhambra. The Bedouin Arabs continue to astonish the audiences, and on Monday the famous Parisian equestrienne, Mme. Marie Richards, makes her first appearance.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Meeting of the Shareholders—The Prospects Brilliant.

An exceedingly interesting meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company commenced at 1 P. M. yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce. Every seat and available space was occupied, and in the concourse was represented every great interest immediately connected with telegraphing enterprises. The venerable Peter Cooper was called to the chair, and J. A. Swayne, Jr., performed the duties of Secretary.

Unusual interest was felt in this occasion as Mr. Cyrus W. Field was announced among the members as being ready to make a general statement of the progress and prospects of the Cable. Among those present were Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, Amos Kendall, Prof. Morse, C. Godfrey Gunther, Marshall Lefferts, Judge Caton, of Illinois, Hiram Sibley, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Col. Sanford, Government Canso, and Col. Stager, Superintendent of Telegraphs for the Government.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port, was also a deeply interested participant in the meeting.

Mr. George, the Chairman, having briefly stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of affording the shareholders an opportunity of hearing Mr. Field state the results of his recent visit to England, and inquiries there relative to the great cable, Mr. Field took the floor, amid warm applause, and entered upon a recapitulation of the labors of the British Committee on the Ocean Telegraph, who had been testing the different kinds of cable for five years past, exhausting upon it every resource of human science and ingenuity. He then read the following report:

As to the practicability of submerging a cable across the Atlantic Ocean, and as to its permanence when laid. Certificate signed by all the members of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the question of ocean telegraphy.

LONDON, July 13, 1863.

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee who were appointed by the Board of Trade in 1859 to investigate the question of submarine telegraphy, and whose investigation continued from that time to April, 1863, do hereby state as the result of our deliberations, that a well insulated cable, properly protected, of suitable specific gravity, made with care, and tested under water throughout its progress with the best known apparatus, and payed into the ocean with the most improved machinery, possesses every prospect of not only being successful in the first instance, but may reasonably be relied upon to continue for many years in an efficient state for the transmission of signals.

(Signed,)

DOUGLAS GALTON,	CROMWELL F. VARLEY,
C. WHEATSTONE,	LATIMER CLARK,
WM. FAIRBAIRN,	EDWIN CLARK,
GEO. P. BIDDER,	GEO. SAWARD.

No sooner had this statement, brief as it is, been read, than public confidence in England at once revived in reference to the great enterprise. To sustain this buoyant feeling the success of the cable, 1,535 miles in length, between Malta on the island and Alexandria in Egypt, had also been absolute, and now the entire amount of capital necessary for the work (2,500,000) and already been obtained. The contract remained and the work already started, so that another year should see telegraphic communication established between the two hemispheres.

Mr. Field here read the annexed documents to *fortify the sanguine belief of all concerned in the triumphant and early success of the great enterprise.*

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,
WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, N.,
LONDON, June 24, 1863.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate:

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure to hand you herewith a detailed list of the various submarine telegraph cables now in successful operation, the insulated wires for which have been manufactured by us during the last twelve years. From this you will observe that 3,700 submarine cables, containing nearly 10,000 miles of conducting wires, are in daily use.

We are happy to inform you that we have received reports from the principal telegraph electricians and engineers, in which they state that since the first submarine cable was laid, (twelve years ago,) up to the present time, they have never, in any instance, perceived the slightest deterioration in the gutta percha.

With the vast improvements which have taken place in the treatment of this material for the manufacture of insulated Wires, we feel confident that at the present time, we can produce a core for a Submarine Cable which will in every respect meet the electrical requirements for telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland. We believe that the experience obtained, and the improvements in machinery employed in paying the submarine Cables since the laying of the last Atlantic Cable in 1858, have removed all the difficulties then existing, and we feel satisfied that another attempt will be attended with perfect success.

We beg to inclose a specimen of the 1,015 nautical miles of core for the Persian Gulf Cable, which we are now manufacturing for Her Majesty's Government.

We remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,
THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY.

HENRY FORD BARCLAY.

Letter in reference to the electrical laws affecting the speed of working through long submarine cables from the celebrated Canoewell F. Varley, Esq., Electrician to the Electric and International as well as the Atlantic Telegraph Companies; and W. Thomson, Esq., LL. D., F. R. S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow:

The Electric and International Telegraph Co., Telegraph-street, London, E. C., July 1, 1863.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Atlantic Telegraph Co.:

My Dear Sir: I have, during your absence in America, completed the apparatus contemplated at the time of your departure last December, and have tested them on various lengths of submarine lines.

Enough has been ascertained to leave no doubt that we shall be able to telegraph through an Atlantic cable direct from Ireland to Newfoundland at the speeds given in the annexed table, depending upon the size of the copper conductor, the weight of gutta percha, and the length of circuit.

The speeds indicated in this table might be much increased by a proper system of coding.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) CROMWELL FLEETWOOD VARLEY.

From my experience on the old Atlantic cable, both before and after its submersion, and during the time it was being laid, and from continued study of the general theory, of which I have shown the principles in papers published in the proceedings of the Royal Society, I feel perfect confidence that the speeds stated by Mr. Varley in the preceding letter are attainable with the general European Morse Telegraphic Alphabet.

I have no doubt that considerably higher speeds may be practically realized by adopting some system better adapted to meet the peculiar circumstances of a great submarine telegraph.

(Signed) WILLIAM THOMSON.

Then came a letter from John W. Brett, Deputy Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company, as to the number and duration of the cables laid by that Company, with an accompanying list, here necessarily omitted:

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
No. 68 Threadneedle-street, London, July 3, 1863.

DEAR MR. FIELD: In answer to your inquiry respecting the duration of our Company's Submarine Telegraph cables, the following may be relied on as correct:

Our Submarine Telegraph Company laid the very first telegraph cable (namely, that between Dover and Calais,) on the 25th September, 1851, since which date they have laid six other submarine telegraph cables, and they have never lost a single cable.

Our seven submarine cables make an aggregate length of 665 miles and comprise 1,087 miles of electric conductors, which are in good working order.

The depths between England and the Continent of Europe average only 30 fathoms; it is this fact which constitutes our greatest danger, as the Cables are sometimes broken in consequence of vessels dragging their anchors in a storm. I may add, however, that such breakages are now repaired with great facility.

On repairing the Dover and Calais Cable some months since (which had been broken by a ship's anchor,) the conductors insulated in Gutta Percha proved to be as perfect as when they were first laid—eleven years previous.

To this is added a list of our several Submarine Telegraph Cables, with their length, the extent of their several Electric Conductors, and the dates at which they were laid down.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) JOHN W. BRETT.

Lists of fifty-two submarine cables in Europe and ninety-five in America, in successful operation, the earliest dating no further back than 1851, were then shown by Mr. Field.

Thus assured of the feasibility of the enterprise, the Company advertised for proposals and received eight answers, all of which were submitted to a committee of five gentlemen of great scientific eminence, who unanimously agreed upon giving the contract to Glass, Elliott & Co., because, first, they subscribe £65,000 like any other shareholders; second, because they did not require payment of profits until a year after the laying of the cable; third, because they thus were interested; and fourth, owing to the success that hitherto had attended their operations.

The letter of the firm to have annexed:

GLASS, ELLIOT & CO.'S GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,
WORCESTER, June 19, 1863.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate:

DEAR SIR: Referring to our conversation this morning, we beg to state:

That we are perfectly confident that a good and durable submarine telegraph cable can be laid direct across the Atlantic, from Ireland to Newfoundland, a distance of 1,640 miles, and have offered to undertake the contract upon the following conditions:

First—That we shall be paid each week our actual disbursements for labor and material.

Second—That when the cable is laid and in working order, we shall receive for our time, services and profit 20 per cent. on the actual cost of the line, in shares of the Company, deliverable to us in twelve monthly instalments, at the end of each successive month whereat the cable shall be found in working order.

We are so confident that this enterprise can be successfully carried out, and highly remunerative when in operation, that we have made a cash subscription for a sum of £65,000 sterling in the new capital of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and have paid the first call of 10 per cent., amounting to £13,000 sterling, on the same, and shall pay the further calls as made by the Directors.

We would wish you to understand that, in undertaking to manufacture and lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, we have so fully weighed the chance of success, that we do so without hesitation. A failure would be a far greater injury to the future prospects of our business than the loss of our subscription of capital.

Annexed we hand you, for your guidance, a list of all the Submarine Telegraph Cables, thirty-one in number, and of an aggregate length of 4,173 statute miles, containing a total length of 7,002 statute miles of separate insulation conducting wires manufactured and laid by our Company.

Some 60 in number, and ranging from 1¼ to 1,535 miles long in various depths of water from 15 to 1,560 fathoms.

The highest rate on the table is with 87 pounds copper and 400 pounds gutta percha per nautical mile, with 1,268 pounds of core; 18 words per minute through 1,000 nautical miles.

Paterson Running Races.

The second day's races were very brilliantly attended yesterday, and the four races which were on the programme for the day's entertainment, were run to the great satisfaction of everybody. The ladies were more numerous, and quite a number of them reached the Course by the various trains of the Erie Railroad. Everything wore a holiday aspect, and no untoward circumstance occurred to mar the harmony and respectability of the proceedings.

The first race was for a sweepstake premium of $300, for two-year olds, carrying 90 pounds, mile dash, and was won by Mr. John M. Clay's bay colt *Kentucky*, which, after running second to Mr. Watson's *Minnie Minor* halfway round the three-quarter turn, challenged for the lead, and passed the three-quarter pole a length ahead, and came over the score an easy winner by three lengths in 1.49¾.—Mr. Ackerman's *Eagle* a bad third. *Kentucky*, and another *Lexington*, two-year old—*Arcole*, brother to the well-known *George Conover*—were sold for $6,000 immediately after the race by Mr. Clay.

SUMMARY.

Sweepstake Premium of $300 for 2-year olds; to carry 90 pounds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; one-mile dash.

Mr. John M. Clay enters b. c. *Kentucky*, by *Lexington*, dam *Magnolia*, by imp. *Glencoe*. 1.

Mr. James S. Watson enters b. f. *Minnie Milnor*, by *Lexington*, dam *Julia*, by imp. *Glencoe*. 2.

Mr. John P. Ackerman enters ch. c. *Eagle*, by *Vandal*, dam by imp. *Sovereign*. 3.

Mr. J. W. Pennock enters b. c. by *Vandal*, dam by *Tryster*. Drawn.

Mr. Morris enters b. c. by imp. *Eclipse*, dam C. S. Loyd's gray mare. Drawn.

Mr. Wm. H. Strong enters b. c. *Rip Van Winkle*, by *Mahomet*, dam by *Woodpecker*. Drawn.

Mr. James S. Watson enters b. c. by *Two Bitz*, dam *Nancy Hanks*, by imp. *Glencoe*. Drawn.

Mr. James S. Watson enters b. f. by imp. *Eclipse*, dam *Pasta*, by *Revenue*. Drawn.

Mr. John M. Clay enters ch. f. *George Wood*, by *Knight of St. George*, dam *Margaret Woods*, by *Priam*. Drawn. Time, 1.49¾.

The second race, premium of $200, for all ages, mile heats, was won by Capt. Mecan's *Ben west*, who beat *Rebecca T. Pike* and *Hillsborough* easily in both heats. Time—1.50, 1.50.

The third race was for a selling purse, $300, 2½-mile dash, which was finely contested between Mr. Francis Morris' *Targ's Neck*, (with an allowance of 2½ pounds,) who was the favorite, and beat Mr. Clay's *Anne Travis* five lengths, who was lapped at the score by Mr. Hunter's *Rouble*; the Canada horse, *Harper*, a bad fourth. Time—4.40½.

The celebrated Gilpatrick rode *Targ's Neck*, who was the favorite at 2 to 1.

The fourth race, local sweepstakes, 1¼ mile dash, with seven entries, was a very closely-contested and exciting race between Mr. E. B. Coe's colt *Abu Bekr*, (which was distanced at the Spring meeting, after winning the race, on account of the little jockey crossing one of the other horses,) Dr. Watson's *Sympathy*, Mr. Strowo's *Punch* and Dr. Watson's *Canary Bird*. The last never approached the others, who ran well together for a mile, when *Punch* fell off, and, after an exciting brush by *Sympathy* to take the lead from *Abu Bekr*, and which he has kept throughout, *Abu* passed over the score, half a length in front, in 2.06. Sickles rode the winner, and Gilpatrick rode *Sympathy*, as before.

Mr. E. B. Coe enters ch. c. *Abu Bekr*, 3 years old, by *Mahomet*, dam *Rescue*, by *Bethune*.

J. W. Weldon enters b. m. *Sympathy*, 4 years old, by imp. *Scottish*, dam *Prunella*, by imp. *Glencoe*.

Mr. H. Strong enters ch. c. *Punch*, 4 years old, by *Mahomet*, dam by imp. *Glencoe*.

Mr. J. W. Weldon enters ch. f. *Canary Bird*, (own sister to *Blackbird*,) 3 years old, by imp. *Albion*.

Mr. D. Holsman enters b. f. *Annie*, 3 yrs old, by *Mahomet*, dam by *Woodpecker*. Drawn.

Mr. Paul enters b. c. by *Wagner*, 3 years old, by *Lexington*, dam *Kate Hope* by imp. *Albion*. Drawn.

Mr. L. Paul enters (ar. Godwin's) br. c., 3 years old by *Lexington*, dam *Occidental* 2d. Drawn.

Mr. L. Paul enters (ar. Godwin's) b. f. *Lotty Shannon*, 3 yrs old, by *Lexington*, dam *Sally Shannon*. Drawn.

Mr. D. C. Rossell enters b. f. *Nebraska*, by *Vandal*, dam *Nebraska*, by imp. *Sovereign*. Drawn.

LAST DAY'S RACES.

The races for to-day are a sweepstakes $500, two-mile heats, ten entries.

A purse $800, three-mile heats, which will be run for by Mr. Hunter's Canadian horse *Thunder*, and Mr. Mortimer's *John B. Henderson*, late *Jerome Edgar*.

And a premium $200, 1¼ mile heats, for which are entered *Seven Oaks*, *Rouble* and *Skedaddle*.

The races take place rain or shine, and the carsgo nearly to the grand stand, which is inclosed.

The Sixth Provost-Marshal District.

The difficulties in the Provost-Marshal office of the Sixth District have culminated in a dead lock, so far as the consideration of the claims for exemption on the grounds of alienship are concerned. Marshal Farr claims that the simple oath of alienage is sufficient for exemption, and for the Board to act upon. The majority of the Board, Commissioner Langdon and Surgeon Powell, deny that the oath is sufficient, and claim that it should be corroborated by the records in the County Clerk's office. Clerks to search the records have been appointed by the majority of the Board; but Capt. Farr refuses to recognize them, and denies that the majority has power to appoint anybody for any position, claiming all that power for himself. Meanwhile the cases of all those parties claiming to be aliens are laid over, and amount to at least three hundred for the next six weeks. It certainly would appear that while the search would be productive of much good it could in no case be of any harm.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY IN WATER-STREET—ARREST OF THE OFFENDER.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John E. McKenzie, who died at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received at the hands of James Cross. The facts of the case, as they appeared on the inquest, are as follows: On Sunday afternoon last, Cross and the deceased met in the grocery-store of Conrad Haldenno, No. 685 Water-street, where they had an altercation. After quarrelling some time, the parties adjourned to the dock to have a fight. There the deceased struck Cross a blow on the breast with his fist, whereupon the two clenched, and a severe struggle ensued, during which Cross was seen to give deceased a heavy push in the side, but no knife was seen in his hand at the time. The deceased then threw up his hands, opened his vest, and exclaimed, "That man has stabbed me," and immediately fell to the ground. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The wound inflicted was in the lower part of the abdomen. Immediately after committing the deed, Cross held up the knife, which was dripping with the blood of his victim, and then suddenly started to run away. Officer Boyd, of the Thirteenth Precinct, started in pursuit, and after much effort, succeeded in arresting him. The knife with which the wound was inflicted was found on the person of the prisoner. When arrested, Cross said: "I cut the man, but I did it in self-defence." Dr. Feeter, House Surgeon of the Hospital, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He found two stab wounds in the lower part of the abdomen, either one of which were, in his judgment, sufficient to cause death. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased, John E. McKenzie, came to his death from a stab wound at the hands of James Cross, on the 4th day of October inst." The deceased was 28 years of age, and a native of Connecticut. The prisoner is 24 years of age, a machinist by occupation, and resided at No. 685 Water-street. Coroner Naumann committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Oct. 5—Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Reports via. Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Correspondents who left Gen. Rosecrans's army on the 2d instant report that his position is a perfectly safe one.

More reinforcements were near. Troops were constantly arriving from the West and elsewhere.

The rebel cavalry cannot seriously interfere with Gen. Rosecrans' supplies, and great confidence is felt here in the situation. It is believed that a great battle must soon be fought, as the rebels recognize the fact that a protracted seige will avail them nothing, but weaken them much.

Their information of our condition is too exact to lead them to suppose that they can starve us out, and the chances of reverse or failure in Tennessee are just now for them too desperate to permit longer suspense than is positively necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Reported Battle at Brashear City—Franklin's Corps Repulsed—Ord's Corps Whips the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The *Evening Journal* has information from passengers just from New-Orleans to the effect that Franklin's corps was repulsed in an attack upon the rebels at Brashear City, and that Ord's Thirteenth Army corps shortly afterward came up and completely defeated the rebels.

No particulars or dates are given. The news is said to have been officially communicated to Gen. Sherman at Memphis.

[Inasmuch as Gen. Ord's corps has been reported to be in quiet possession of Brashear City for several weeks, this news may be regarded as decidedly unreliable.—Ed. Times.]

INSIDE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Torpedoes in the Harbor a Failure—Hegira of the Terror-Stricken Inhabitants.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

A blockade-runner, captured to-day while attempting to cross the Potomac, furnishes interesting news from Charleston. He left on the 26th of September. The torpedoes sunk by the rebels in the harbor have become perfectly useless from their long immersion in water, and cannot be fired from the galvanic batteries on shore. During the bombardment of Fort Moultrie our gunboats were over them several times, and everybody in Charleston expected to witness the ascent of our iron-clads. The idea of raising the blockade through the agency of torpedoes has been abandoned.

People are removing their goods from the city, very fearful of the opening of the bombardment. They are terribly afraid of Greek fire.

REBEL DEMONSTRATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Intelligence received at headquarters here state that about 2,000 rebels, from Marmaduke's command, under Col. Shelby, have entered Southwest Missouri from Arkansas, for raiding purposes.

Our troops were concentrating upon them from several points, and their capture was not improbable. It is believed that this force is intended to be the nucleus of the Missouri State Guard, the organization of which, since the capture of Jeff. Thompson, it is said, has been placed in the hands of Waldo P. Johnson, late United States Senator from Missouri.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Rebellion in St. Domingo—The Capital to be Made the Spanish Base of Operations

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 3.

There has been no new arrival from Mexico, though the steamer from Vera Cruz is over due, with Gen. Forey on board, en route to France.

We have news from Matamoras to the 12th ult., at which time the French had not occupied that port.

By way of Batabano we have letters from Truxillo, Honduras, to the 12th ult. The civil war between Montes and Medina was still going on, but no important event had taken place.

The Spanish merchant steamer *Ciudad Condal* arrived on Thursday morning, from Puerto Plata the 20th ult. She brought three State prisoners, who have been confined in the Moro Castle. One is a lawyer and the other two priests of St. Domingo. This steamer also brought eleven refugees.

Puerto Plata had been declared inadequate as a base of operations, and the troops concentrated there had been ordered to concentrate at Santo Domingo City.

It is said that Gen. Santana has collected about 3,000 men, but wants arms. Owing to the suppression of the truth, and the publication of false news by the papers, thousands of rumors prevail, and keep us in suspense and doubt.

It appears that the troops that abandoned Santiago left their sick and wounded in the hands of the rebels. We are told that several fights occurred on the march to Puerto Plata, in which the rebels were always defeated and dispersed.

Puerto Plata is to be made an intrenched camp, with Gen. Primo de Rivera in command.

Gen. Gandara has to leave on the 29th ult. for the capital, where a plan was to be arranged for a vigorous and united campaign.

The steamer *Isabel Segunda*, of St. Quintin, leaves Havana to-day with provisions for the City of Santo Domingo. The war steamer *Blanca* also leaves soon with artillery.

The *Prensa* says Brig.-Gen. Sirila was to leave yesterday afternoon on the war steamer *Blasco de Garay* for Port-au-Prince, charged with an important mission to the Government of Hayti.

It is reported that the steamer *Almendares* sank at sea, two days out from Clenfuegos. It is some time since she has been heard of, but I know of no good authority for the above statement. Mr. Maurice, of the house of Anastasio Mellon, was a passenger by her.

To-day's *Diario* contains an account of another tragedy in Sagua. During a marriage ceremony the bride, a Miss Leal, was shot. No clue to the assassin has been discovered. This is the fifth murder committed, and the third lady killed in that vicinity, and yet none of the perpetrators have been convicted.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The Fall style of Hat introduced by Knox, the Hatter, whose emporium is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, has created quite a furore among those who know what a hat is. The Russian Admiral stopped for an hour to gaze at one of them.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fisch's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 00 | Sun sets..... 5 53 | Moon rises. 1 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 18 | Gov. Island.. 4 37 | Hell Gate.. 6 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Alexandria, A. O. Stevens.

Octavara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell.

Ship Malta, (Br.,) Liddle, Bordeaux, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Dagmar, (Norw.,) Lie, Rabbit, French, Meinder & Wendt; Hampton, (Aust.,) Foschick, Gloucester, Holmes & Balches.

Brigs P. M. Curtis, Tucker, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; E. W. Howland, Gerrish, Philadelphia, Howland & Aspinwall; Elise and Charlotte, (Russ.,) Hoch, Riga, Heine & Penny; Elise and Charlotte, (Russ.,) Hoke, Sisalago de Cuba, Thompson & Co.; Lucinda, (Prus.,) Hahn, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Elizabeth, (Prus.,) Schmidt, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Oxford, Nabenay, Elizabethport, Knott, Love & Co.; Ondine, (Br.,) Morgan, Para and a market, H. L. Gorrissen, Son & Co.

Schooners Windsor, Sargent, Boston; Miller & Houghton; Camilla, Appleby, Rockport, Me., J. Bernston's Sons; G. W. Grice, Palmer, Washington, Van Brunt & Bisgbt; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Nothnagle & Lee; Tyrone, Perry, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Mary Pickens, Mahoney, Washington, C. H. Aunack; A. L. Webb, Van Brunt, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Mary E. Gage, Lamson, Philadelphia, Godfrey & Holyoke; Cabinet, Burdick, New-Bedford, L. Kenny; Juan Smith, Perry, Washington, L. Kenny; Venus, (Br.,) Blake, St. John, N. B., D. De Wolf; Bravo, Gaskill, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Bisgbt; Ocean, (Br.,) Melvin, St. John, N. B., A. Bigland; Smithsonian, Davis, Alexandria; Jonas Smith; Sea Nymph, Conly, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Ned Higgins, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Arrived.

R. M. steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool Sept. 26, and Queenstown 27th, at 4:23 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 4th inst., at 9 P. M., lat. 42 25, lon. 66 52, passed a propeller steamer bound E., probably the City of Washington, hence.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 24 inst., at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Off Cape Hatteras, signalized an Am. schr., showing a white flag with letter D. bound S., having a boiler on deck. 15 miles north of Barnegat, and about 3 miles off shore, passed a wreck with her lower and fore topsail yards out of water; could not see any part of the hull.

Steamship Cumbia, Sumner, Philadelphia 24 hours, to Brett, Son & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lopez & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Newbold, Knight, Liverpool Sept. 3, with coal and 20 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Has had light westerly winds nearly all the passage.

Bark Fanny Baker, Perkins, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to M. L. McCready & Co. 4th inst., lat. 37 10, lon. 74 30, passed N. Y. M. Steamship Company's steamer with a schooner in tow, bound S.

Bark Duart Castle, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Clark, Pictou, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to master. Sld. in co. with bark Rosamond, Pinnet, for Butcuche, to load for Europe, and brig Jessie Rhymes, for Boston.

Bark Antretum, (of Rockland,) Keller, St. Marcs Sept. 19, with logwood to Metcalf & Duncan. Passed Isaqua Sept. 23, and saw bark Jane and schr. Planet, both loading for Boston.

Bark Kate, (of Liverpool,) Caughlin, Matamoras Sept. 7, with cotton to master, is bound to Liverpool, put in for a supply of water.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 25 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Ivey.

Bark D. D. Carver, Grinnell, New-Orleans 22 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Neptune, (Fr.,) Mesnyer, Vera Cruz 31 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Lond. Havanna in May Sept. 18, with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Had head winds and heavy weather the entire passage. Sept. 27, on the Bahama Banks, saw a painted-port ship, all spars gone, waterlogged and abandoned; had been a long time in that